

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE ELECTIONS.

THE great parliamentary contest, though not actually, is virtually decided. Sufficient is known of it to leave no doubt of the result. The battle of the boroughs has been fought, and won; and that of the counties, still in progress, has already so far developed itself as to enable all parties to count with almost minute accuracy their gains or their losses. In a few days the last straggling county will have recorded its opinion; and Lord Derby and his colleagues may sit down and calculate to a man the number of those who will take the first befitting opportunity to vote them out of office.

People are generally disposed to exaggerate the importance of present as compared with past events; and although, in estimating the character and the consequences of the elections of 1852, public writers may share this feeling, the real value of the decision of the constituencies of Great Britain upon the questions that agitate society, will be as fully acknowledged in the future as it is to-day. A true issue has been tried, although an unreal one was attempted; and the sentiments of the nation have been clearly expressed upon the only two paramount questions left for its decision—the one, freedom of trade; and the other, freedom of conscience. In returning a Parliament with a decisive majority against the present Administration—a majority smaller, perhaps, by a few votes than that which generously allowed them to carry on the business of the nation during the last session, but still more

than sufficiently ample to render their tenure of office as impossible as it would be unconstitutional, if it chose to vote a want of confidence in them—the nation has affirmed its continued adherence to those wise principles of liberal conservatism, which have placed and maintained it in the foremost rank of the world. Those principles, slightly modified by party, and its necessities, are those which animated the late Sir Robert Peel and his most able colleagues; which guided the Russell Administration, notwithstanding all its weaknesses and shortcomings, and all its faults, both of omission and commission; and which must be the policy of any and every Ministry of our time that expects to win the confidence of Parliament, or to retain power even for the ephemeral period of a single session.

We shall not now stop to consider the personal losses or gains of the assembly that will shortly meet to pass judgment upon the Derby Administration, but will reserve for a future opportunity a more elaborate analysis and classification of the new Parliament. But even in treating the subject generally, or *en bloc*, the exclusion of so many members of the able and earnest party that were associated with Sir Robert Peel, and which, in default of a better designation, borrowed one from his name, is too remarkable to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Henceforth, we presume that the country will hear no more of the Peelites as a party. We may anticipate that those among them who have succeeded in obtaining admission to the new Parliament, or who may hereafter secure seats as accidental

vacancies occur, will range themselves under the banners of the old-established parties. There are, and always have been, but two sides in the House, and out of it; and, whatever the names by which these parties have called themselves, or by which they have been known to the world, there have been no other parties, except the party that would advance, and the party that would stand still. The great mass of the population, with and without votes, instinctively comprehends this. It feels the difference between Whig and Tory, and has little reverence, or even toleration, for neutrals and waverers that, in default, sometimes of energy, and sometimes of honesty of purpose, flutter from one to the other, or that conceal their own indecision or inability in the fond belief that the *juste milieu* between opposing parties is of necessity the place of the wise and the moderate. Black or white, up or down, forwards or backwards, are terms which the people understand; but they do not understand or esteem men who claim at the same time to be both and neither. The Peel party, or its remnant, will no doubt be wise enough to take a lesson from the recent defeat of so many of their best men, and operate once for all a fusion with the Liberal party, to which they in reality belong, and from which, with so few differences between them, they ought never to have been separated.

But the most remarkable feature of the struggle—and far more important to Great Britain and to the world than any of the merely personal results involved—is the solemn re-affirmation of the two great principles of commercial and religious liberty.



NUNJAH, SIVA CHARI.

THE PRINCESS GOURAMMA.

THE RAJAH.

FIROZI, A PAINTER.

HIRAH LALL, MUNSHI.

THE EX-RAJAH OF COORG, AND HIS DAUGHTER THE PRINCESS GOURAMMA, AND SUITE,—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MESSRS. CLAUDET AND KILBURN, BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

These were the two points at issue in the elections; although, to suit the purposes of the party in power, and to enable a few men like Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to appear to retain a shadow of consistency when the substance has been lost, the first was put in the foreground, and the second was as much as possible concealed. The domestic policy of this nation for the last twenty or twenty-five years has been, with few interruptions, a steady course towards complete freedom of trade and commerce, and towards complete equality, before the law, of all forms of religious opinion. The common sense of the public has seen through all the attempted mystifications of the last three or four months, and has emphatically declared that the same policy must guide the future which has guided the past. It will be as impossible for the Ministry to tax bread, and fetter and impede the due development of trade and commerce on the one hand, as it will be to re-impose religious restrictions on the other. A few corrupt and exceptional places, like Liverpool, may quarrel with the big loaf and free navigation; and a few mobs, like that of Stockport, may unhappily be goaded by Roman Catholic insolence, or by Protestant intolerance, into acts of disgraceful violence and persecution; but the sober opinion of the country will do justice alike against the mobs and the ministers that would revive either Protection or Persecution. Thus, although no *bonâ fide* appeal was made to the country, the country has made a *bonâ fide* answer; and unless Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli be the most accommodating, chamellion-like, and slippery of statesmen, they will shortly find themselves on those Opposition benches which their eloquence has so long and so greatly adorned. Yet it is not improbable, even with Liverpool and a few counties to support them in those Protectionist views to which they cling for the sake of consistency, if with no deeper and more heartfelt fondness, that they will accept the decision of the constituencies, quietly inter both Protection and Persecution, and cling to office. But in this case the statesman who, twenty years ago, denounced thimble-rigging, will himself have played the game; and the keen political wasp, who, with a thousand-horse-power of stinging, assailed a great man for changing his opinions, and for betraying the party by whose means he rose, will himself have been guilty of that worse betrayal which is dictated more by a love of place than by a sense of duty. But the result is not in the hands of the Ministry. They have gained a few votes, but they have not gained a majority; and the first real trial of strength, whether it be for the Speakership, or simply on a vote of want of confidence, will place them at the mercy of their political opponents.

THE PRINCESS GOURAMMA.

THE interesting ceremony of the admission into the Christian Church of the Princess Gouramma, daughter of his Highness Prince Vere Rajander, ex-Rajah of Coorg, was briefly described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 3d instant. This, being one of the few instances on record of the abandonment of the Hindoo faith, for the truths of the Christian religion, is an event more than commonly satisfactory to a country whose relations with the great continent of India are so vast and intimate as our own; and we cannot doubt that our readers will be pleased to possess the *véritable* of the interesting Princess and her father, which we are this day enabled to give from a series of portraits recently taken by her Majesty's command.

The ex-Rajah of Coorg is one of those native Princes whose kingdoms have fallen, by their own internal dissensions and weakness, into the power of this country. The ex-Rajah, subsequently to the conquest of his dominions, has been residing at the city of Benares, a sort of state prisoner under the control of the East India Company, but possessing an establishment of ranees (wives) and servants, with an income of about £6000 a year. The Princess Gouramma is the offspring of one of his Highness's favourite ranees, a native of the Coorg country. The Princess was born at Benares, on a Sunday in February, 1841, and her mother died two days afterwards; a circumstance which seems to have led to an increased affection for the child on the part of the ex-Rajah, who, having forfeited his native caste, determined that his favourite daughter should be reared in the principles of the Christian religion, and hence his Highness's visit to England. The ex-Rajah has a family of eleven children, the eldest being a son nineteen years of age. In speaking of them, his Highness shows a marked preference for the Princess Gouramma, whom he describes familiarly as a "pigeon among the crows," "the fairest of the flock," &c. The interest which her Majesty has shown for the Princess, and her Royal condescension in consenting to stand sponsor for the child, cannot fail to have proved highly gratifying to the ex-Rajah. We have already stated that, in addition to her Majesty, the other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mrs. Drummond (wife of Major Drummond, 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, who has been appointed by the directors of the East India Company to attend upon his Highness during his absence from India), and Sir James Weir Hogg. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, the Princess receiving from her Majesty the name of "Victoria." When the ex-Rajah, her father, gave up his child into her Majesty's charge, he addressed to her the following instruction and prayer:—"My dearest daughter—Endeavour to gain every day more and more the grace, and to merit the love and kindness of her most gracious Majesty the Queen; that thereby all Europe, India, and the rest of the world, may hear and be pleased with your good conduct and fame. May heaven bless you, and keep you always under its divine protection and special care! This is my advice to you, my dearest daughter, and my most earnest prayer to the Almighty in your behalf."

The Princess is an interesting and intelligent child. Her complexion is but little darker than that of many Europeans, and her features are regular and pleasing. Her age is only eleven years, but she is far in advance of that period in intelligence. In addition to the Hauree and Hindostanee tongues, she is acquiring English.

The Princess is named after one of the Pagan divinities. A younger sister, the Princess Gungahmah was married, or rather betrothed, to the Nepalese Prince, Jung Bahadoor, about a year ago, and is now being educated at Nepal.

By an agreement between the ex-Rajah on the one hand, and the board of directors of the East India Company and the Board of Control on the other, the Princess Gouramma has been placed under her Majesty's protection to be educated in the principles of the Church of England in this country; and her Majesty, having fully considered the matter, has appointed Mrs. Drummond to take charge of the child.

The ex-Rajah will return to Benares in the course of the ensuing autumn.

The total receipts on account of the metropolitan turnpike roads in the year ended the 25th of March, 1852, was £73,415 11s. 6d., and the expenditure was £63,001 7s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand of £10,413 3s. 10d.

By an act of Parliament just printed (15 and 16 Victoria, c. 70), the New City Prison and the House of Correction at Holloway is legalised to be a "good and valid prison," as if the same had been erected out of the county rates.

Five persons who had been bitten about a month back by a little dog in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, were attacked last week with hydrophobia, and died in the most dreadful agony.

It being considered expedient that a record should be kept of the emoluments derived by the collectors and controllers and other officers of Customs from the collection of light dues, harbour dues, town dues, &c., the several officers have been called upon to render a return showing the names of the officers receiving it, and the amount derived under each head for the year ending the 31st of April last, specifying also at the foot of each return the remuneration recently allowed by the Board of Trade for services rendered under the Mercantile Marine Act.

It is shown, by a return printed on Monday, that the income of the River and Dock Company for the year ending the 31st of December last was £10,413 3s. 10d., and the expenditure was £5,480 2s. 3d. The total surplus on the 31st of December was £4,933 7s. 5d.

On Saturday last the Horticultural Society held their finest show of fruit and flowers at Chiswick Gardens this season. There was a large assemblage of fashionable persons, amongst whom were the ex-Queen of France, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, with their families and suites; the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Alice of Cambridge, and most of the fellows and members of the Council of the Horticultural Society. The bands of the Coldstream, the 1st Buffs, and the Grenadier Guards, were in attendance. The usual number of prizes were awarded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The dulness of the Parliamentary recess, and the excessive heat, have concurred in rendering the advices from Paris this week wholly devoid of interest. The political world with our neighbours appears wrapped in listlessness and apathy; and, but for the general elections on this side of the Channel, the journalists of Paris would have had scarcely a topic to descant upon.

The fêtes at Strasbourg, on the inauguration of the railway from that city to Nancy, at which the Prince President is to assist, are to take place this day (Saturday) and to-morrow. Louis Napoleon was to leave Strasbourg at nine o'clock on this (Saturday) morning by the train, arrive at Nancy at seven o'clock the same evening, quit the latter town at nine on Sunday morning, and reach Strasbourg at two the same afternoon; but there was to be no banquet and no official speeches, though the Prince was to be accompanied by the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

Another bust of the Prince President has been set up with great ceremony in one of the markets of Paris. The inauguration took place on Monday in the Marché des Blancs Manteaux. At eleven o'clock, a cortège composed of the authorities of the district, the commissaries of police, and the dames and demoiselles of the market, dressed in white and wearing garlands of flowers, proceeded to the church of the parish, headed by a band of music, where mass was celebrated, and an impressive sermon preached by the curé of the parish. After the religious service the cortège returned to the market, where an appropriate address was delivered by the deputy mayor of the arrondissement, at the close of which loud cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were raised. In the evening there was a grand ball and concert for the benefit of the poor.

The well known Arab chief Bou-Maza, who has for a considerable period been a prisoner in the citadel at Ham, has succeeded in making his escape. He was travelling by permission of the Government through the departments of the Somme and the Oise, accompanied by an attendant, who was charged with his safe keeping, and at Pierrefitte in the forest of Compeigne (Oise), he contrived to elude the vigilance of his custodian, and has not yet been recaptured. It is not likely, however, that he will be able to effect his escape out of the French territory.

It is noticed, as a sign of the times, that the Mayor of Nantes has restored the names of several public streets as they were before the revolution in February.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon dated the 9th inst., state that the Prince Royal, having reached the age of fourteen on the previous day (the 8th), went in state to the Upper Chamber, accompanied by his Royal parents, where he took the oath to the Constitution, as prescribed by law. The ceremony was imposing, and the cortège brilliant. The streets were lined with troops, and vast numbers of the people crowded together to witness the procession. Her Majesty afterwards repaired to the cathedral to return thanks, and at night a ball was given at the Palace to celebrate the event.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste of the 12th inst., announces the arrival there of the Overland Mail from India, with advices dated Bombay, June 5; and Rangoon (the seat of the Burmese war), May 26.

We thus learn that the Burmese town Bessein had been taken by assault by our troops, under the command of General Godwin, with the loss of three men killed, and seven officers and 24 men wounded. The General had left a garrison in Bessein, and returned to Rangoon. Nothing was known as to the intentions of the King of Ava, nor of future operations. The troops were in good health. The monsoon had set in, and commerce had consequently ceased for the season.

From the north-west frontier it is announced that Sir Colin Campbell had met with some hard fighting, and was not expected to return to Peshawur for some time.

UNITED STATES, &c.

The latest advices from New York this week are dated the 3d inst., and communicate the intelligence of the death at Washington, on the 29th ult., of the eminent American statesman, the Hon. Henry Clay, after an illness of some duration. There was a general feeling of sorrow entertained throughout the union for the demise of this distinguished man, which was expressed in the principal towns and seaports by the newspapers appearing in mourning, and the vessels with their colours half-mast high. The funeral was fixed for the 1st of July. In both Houses of Congress eloquent tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman were paid by General Cass and other eminent politicians.

Some excitement was caused in New York by the decision of the Commissioner in the United States Court, for delivering up (under the mutual extradition treaty) to the British authorities Thomas Kane, charged with having some short time back attempted to murder a farmer named Balfe, in Westmeath, Ireland. The decision requires to be confirmed by the Secretary of State, at Washington, with whom it also rests to issue the warrant for delivering up the prisoner to the British Government.

Mr. Webster, of the United States Government, was about to visit England.

The *Washington National Intelligencer* contradicts the statement that the independence of San Juan de Nicaragua had been acknowledged by the British Government, and says:—

The basis of a convention lately agreed upon here between our Secretary of State and the Minister of England, and sent out by commissioners for the decision of the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, did not embrace the independence of the important port of San Juan; on the contrary, we have understood that basis proposed to concede the city of San Juan to the exclusive possession of Nicaragua, she paying to the Mosquito Indians a stipulated sum for the relinquishment of their title.

From California there are advices to the 1st of June; but they contain no news of interest. The British ship *Sir C. Napier*, Captain Webster, which had arrived at San Francisco, 90 days from Panama, with 18 cabin passengers and 156 steerage, had had a large mortality on board. When out one week from Panama, the measles, dysentery, and fever began to show themselves, and continued with more or less virulence for about three weeks, in which time no less than thirty-six were consigned to the deep. A succession of calms, common near the equator, no doubt, caused this great mortality, as the heat at that time was most excessive. All appearance of disease left the vessel some weeks previous to her arrival in port.

Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island, and a number of men are now engaged in working the mines in that country.

From Mexico we learn, under date June 12th, that the dissensions, which formerly existed between the Congress and the Administration have been renewed, and that the former had adjourned its session without making provision by the usual vote of supply for the necessary expenses of the Government.

Rumours of a *coup d'état* by the President Arista, with the object of his assuming despotic power, were very prevalent.

At Acapulco, Mr. Rice, the American Consul, had been arrested and committed to prison by the Mexican authorities, on account of some transactions connected with the sale of the steamer *Commodore Stockton*. The occurrence, it was feared, would lead to trouble between the two Governments.

Accounts from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), dated May 20, state that the mortality there from fever has of late been excessive. There are instances of ships losing every soul on board, from captain to cabin-boy; and no less than 17 masters of vessels have been interred in the British cemetery this season.

WEST INDIES.

By the usual monthly steam communication from the West Indies, we have intelligence from Jamaica to June 19, which is of the most sombre character. The long prevalent distress is becoming daily more aggravated; properties are abandoned, as not repaying their cultivation, and small-pox is raging in different localities amongst the poorer classes.

The general depression caused people to direct their attention to Australia as a new field of enterprise, and one or two expeditions were being planned by respectable persons to the new El Dorado.

From the other islands there is no news worth notice.

A few days since, a hive of bees, the property of John Firth, of Leeds, cast a swarm, which immediately took possession of a chimney in the neighbourhood, entering through a pinhole in a slate which had been placed over the chimney. On the slate being removed, the bees returned to the hive again.

Letters from various parts of Germany received, state that the wheat crop in those districts is better than has been seen for the last twenty years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Mr. Braine in the chair. From the report which was read it appears that instead of seeking the aid of a subsidy, and, in conjunction with the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, to establish a second line through Europe, it is now proposed to construct steamers of sufficient size and power to make the voyage to Calcutta *via* the Cape in less time than by the overland route. At present, under the most favourable circumstances, 35 days is the shortest estimated period in which the journey can be accomplished; but if the entire distance were performed by sea, at the rate of from 15 to 17 knots an hour without stoppages, from 28 to 32 days would be all that would be required. The report, therefore, recommended that vessels of that speed should forthwith be built, capable of carrying coal for the entire voyage, together with a heavy freight, at the rates at present paid for sailing vessels, and a large number of passengers at about half the fare charged on the overland route, but with a greater amount of accommodation. These ships, making one voyage out and home every two months, would, it is contended, yield an ample revenue on the capital required. The report of the directors, together with resolutions sanctioning the prosecution of further operations, were unanimously adopted.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, Princes-street, Bank—T. Oxley, Esq., in the chair—when a report was read which stated the profits for the half-year to the 30th ult. to be £28,132 18s. 4d. The dividend was, accordingly, declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, leaving £10,132 18s. 4d. to be carried to the next account. Some conversation took place relative to the recent disallowance of interest on deposit accounts, and though some difference of opinion existed, the measure appeared to be generally approved—it being stated that interest was still allowed on "special deposits" for fixed periods, though not on current accounts.

GOLD DIGGINGS.—On Monday night a lecture was delivered in the London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, by Mr. Judge, on the subject of emigration to Australia. The lecture was altogether of a practical character, giving information as to what the emigrant should do and what he should avoid. Models of the tools necessary to be taken out were on the platform of the theatre, and were inspected after the lecture with the keenest curiosity.

NEW METROPOLITAN WATER ACT.—The act to make better provision respecting the supply of water to the metropolis, which received the Royal assent on the 1st instant, contains 29 clauses and a schedule. From the 31st August, 1855, no companies, except the Chelsea Waterworks, to take water from any part of the river Thames below Teddington-lock, or from any part of any of the tributary rivers or streams of the river Thames below the highest point where the tide flows; from the 31st of August, 1855, reservoirs, within a limited distance, are to be covered; from the 31st December, 1855, every company is to filter all water supplied by them for domestic use; three months before any company shall resort to any new source of water, such company must give notice to the Board of Trade, who may thereupon appoint an inspector. Engines are to consume their own smoke. There are several provisions to enable the Board of Trade to enforce the act. The metropolis includes "all such places lying on the north side or left bank of the river Thames as are within the exterior boundaries of, and are within the circuit formed by the parishes of Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Paddington, Hampstead, Hornsey, Tottenham, St. Pancras, Islington, Stoke Newington, Hackney, Stratford-le-Bow, Bromley, Poplar, and Shadwell; such part of the parish of Chelsea as lies north of the said parish of Kensington; and such parts and places lying on the south side or right bank of the said river as are within the ambit formed by the parishes of Woolwich, Charlton, Greenwich, Deptford, Lee, Lewisham, Camberwell, Lambeth, Streatham, Tooting, Wandsworth, and Putney.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—A general court of the governors of this institution was held on Wednesday afternoon at the society's premises, Trafalgar-square, Mr. B. Hawes presiding. From the report which was read, it appears that during the last half-year sixty-three cases of apparent death had been successfully treated. Twelve out of sixteen cases of attempted suicide had been saved. Up to the present time there had been 121,000 bathers in the Serpentine, Hyde-park, and 16 accidents had occurred, only one of those being fatal. There had been two cases of attempted suicide, and six persons had been found dead. Silver medals were then ordered by the court to be given to the following persons:—Henry Spencer, for saving John Edgecombe and Ellen Jane Jones; M. Guarin, for saving R. Moore while drowning in the Seine (this gentleman had previously saved 42 lives, and had received six gold and thirty-two silver medals); Patrick Brown, for saving a man named Rourke; Lieutenant T. Sammaré, for saving J. Sullivan; Charles Loxton, for saving James Thorne; Frederick Skead and R. Lambe, for saving a cadet named Sheepshanks; Commodore Gardner, R.N., for saving a boy named Clarke; Frederick Pyne, for saving a seaman; Mr. Footo (of the Commissariat Department), for saving a private of the 41st Regiment; and James Ward, a boatswain, R.N., for saving a seaman.

DIRECT WEST END AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—The Master has recommended a compromise of the claims of all parties in this company to save further delay and litigation, subject to the enforcement of certain outstanding calls on members of the provisional committee.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POLICE AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Constables are in future to perambulate the Government offices night and day. A few days ago relays of them were on duty at the General Post-office for the first time. The introduction of this principle shadows forth great integral change in the public departments, not only of an administrative, but possibly of a fiscal character.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—In a sermon preached on Sunday morning last, in connection with the above society, at St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town, Kingsland, by the Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., the curate in charge of that district, the rev. gentleman insisted as a case of distressing hardship, with which he was personally acquainted, that of a number of young females, who, after being employed in a garret for fifteen and often sixteen hours per day, and that upon bad diet, had to sleep together, ten in number, in a room without a fire-place or ventilation, and which was so small that the inmates could not reach their respective beds but by walking sideways thereto. This horrible state of things was said to exist in a dashing west-end establishment.

OVER-CROWDING OF STEAM-BOATS.—On Tuesday, while the doors of the Court of Aldermen were closed for the purpose of discussing a matter of some importance connected with the magistracy of London, the following resolution was brought forward by Alderman Wilson, and was unanimously adopted:—"That it will be referred to the Committee for General Purposes, to appoint an inspector of steam-boats plying for hire between Gravesend and Westminster-bridge, to ascertain the number of passengers carried at different times on board such boats, and to take such measures thereon to prevent the overcrowding thereof as to the committee may appear advisable."

On Tuesday evening a little boy, eight or nine years of age, named Lewis, was killed in the road, near Old St. Pancras Church, in consequence of the wheels of one of Piccadilly's waggons passing over its head and crushing it to pieces. No blame appears to attach to the driver, as the accident occurred at a time when the road was much crowded by several gaily decorated vans, filled with Sunday-school children, who had been treated by their managers to a holiday excursion out of town.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—About nine o'clock on Sunday night, a shallop, containing six men, and three women, coming up the river on the Middlesex side, was run down at the first arch of Blackfriars-bridge, by the *Dahlia* penny steam-boat, while on its way with a full load of passengers to London-bridge, and unfortunately three persons, namely—Anna Williams, Thomas Weston, and Emma Bates were drowned. The remainder of the party was saved with great difficulty. The boat was hired to go to Greenwich in the morning, and was on its return from that place when the accident occurred.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, July 10, were—Males, 676; females, 658; total, 1334. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 555; females, 525; total, 1080; which was a higher rate of mortality than for eleven weeks preceding. The increase of deaths beyond the preceding week amounted to nearly 100. The official report says, "It seems reasonable to draw the inference that a sudden increase of heat above the average to the amount of 9 deg., has shortened the lives of more than 100 persons." By a comparison of the returns of the last two weeks, it appears that the extreme heat has been unfavourable to the young and the old; while, with regard to the middle-aged, its tendency has been beneficial, except to such of these as were labouring under consumption. There is an increase in the epidemic class arising partly from scarlatina and partly from a greater prevalence of diarrhoea. Deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system numbered 131, the same as the previous week; while those from the digestive organs rose from 59 to 74, and those from the respiratory organs from 91 to 122; about half of the victims being children.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.845 in. The mean temperature of the week was 70.9 deg., which is 11 deg. higher than that of the previous week, and 9.2 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The highest temperature occurred on Monday, and was 90.3 deg.; the mean of that day was 75.6 deg. The highest in the sun, on the same day, was 116 deg. The reading of the thermometer in the air was higher this day than on any day since 8th July, 1846, and the mean temperature was higher than on any since July, 1836. The highest temperature on Friday was 89 deg.; the mean of that day was 70.9 deg.; and the highest in the sun was 121.6 deg. The mean daily temperature was 14.1 deg. above the average on Monday, and 11.9 deg. above it on Tuesday; and it was never less than six degrees in excess throughout the week. The wind blew from the south-east on Sunday and Monday, and from the north-east and east during the remainder of the week.

On Sunday morning a man named Timothy Connor, aged 34, although an excellent swimmer, was drowned in the Serpentine, Hyde-park. He had swum about half-way over when he was observed to call for help, and sink into the deep mud beneath before any assistance could be rendered. The body was not recovered for twenty minutes afterwards. At the inquest it was stated that the river was most dangerous, even to the best swimmers, there being holes at the bottom thirty feet deep, besides numerous cold springs.

Whilst the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia were at Coblenz, a butcher presented them with a sausage thirteen feet long, containing all sorts of sausage meat, and terminating with a pig's head. Their Majesties laughed heartily at the strangeness of the gift, but kindly accepted it.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election of members to serve in the new Parliament proceeds with steady despatch throughout the United Kingdom, and in our next Number we shall be able, most probably, to present a complete list of the new House of Commons. In the meantime we give a synopsis of the results of the elections up to Thursday night, distinguishing the Ministerial from the opposition members.

Some startling changes in the representation, it will be seen, have taken place, especially in Ireland, where Mr. Reynolds has been rejected for Dublin; Mr. C. G. Duffy, the editor of the *Nation*, and well known leader of the "Young Ireland" party, has been returned for New Ross; and Mr. Bowyer, an English Roman Catholic barrister, has replaced Mr. T. McCullagh, as M.P. for Dundalk. We regret to say that in Limerick, Cork, and Belfast, there has been much rioting; one man being killed and several wounded in the latter place.

In Scotland, Mr. Macaulay has been returned at the head of the poll for Edinburgh, for which city he was invited to allow his name to appear as a candidate, without any solicitation on the part of the right hon. gentleman.

	Liberals.	Ministerialists
ABERDEEN	G Thompson	
ABERDEENSHIRE ..		Hon Admiral Gordon
ABINGDON	General Caulfield	
ANDOVER		H B Coles Sir W Cubitt Ross S Moore
ARMAGH (Borough) ..		
ARUNDEL	Lord E Howard	
ASHBURTON	G Moffat	
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE ..	C Hindley	
ATHLONE	W Keogh	
AYLESBURY	Dr Layard R Bathell	
BANBURY	H W Tancred	
BANDON		Lord Bernard Sir W Fraser R Bremridge
BARNSLEY		
BATH	Captain Scobell T Phinn	
BEAUMARIS	Lord G Paget	
BEDFORD	S Whitehead, jun.	H Stuart J Davison H McCairns
BELFAST		
BERWICK	M Forster J Stapleton	
BEVERLEY	The Hon F Lawley W Wells	
BEWDLEY	Sir T Winnington	
BIRMINGHAM	W Scholefield G F Muntz	
BLACKBURN	W Eccles J Pilkington	
BODMIN	C G Sawle	Dr Mitchell
BOLTON	T Barnes J Crook	
BOSTON	G H Heathcote	B B Cabbell H Wickham C R Morgan Sir J Bailey B S Follett Henry Whitmore Sir S Pigot
BRADFORD	R Mulligan	
BRECON		
BRECONSHIRE	Col Tynte	
BRIDGEWATER		
BRIDGENORTH		
BRIDPORT	T A Mitchell — Murrough	
BRIGHTON	Sir G Pechell Lord A Hervey	
BRISTOL	F H Berkeley W H G Langton	
BUCKINGHAM		Marquis of Chandos Colonel Hall
BURY	F Peel	
BURY ST. EDMUNDS ..	Earl Jermyn	J Stuart, Q.C. Right Hon J S Wortley
BUTESHIRE		
CALNE	Earl Shelbourne	
CAMBRIDGE (Borough) ..		K Macaulay J H Astell Hon E T Yorke Lord G J Manners E Ball H Goulbourn L T Wigram H P Gipps Hon B Johnstone
CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
CAMBRIDGE (University) ..		
CANTERBURY		
CARDIFF	Walter Coffin	
CARDIGAN	P. Loveden	
CARLISLE	Sir J. Graham J. Ferguson	
CARLOW (Borough) ..	J. Sadlier	
CARMARTHEN	D. Morris	
CARNARVON		W B Hughes Hon W H S Cotton Sir F. Smith
CARRICKFERGUS		
CHATHAM		
CHELTENHAM	Hon Craven Berkeley	
CHESHIRE, North		W T Egerton G C Leigh Sir P de M G Egerton J Tollemache
CHESHIRE, South		
CHESTER	Earl Grosvenor Hon W O Stanley	
CHICHESTER	J A Smith	Lord H Lennox J Neeld Captain Boldero Captain Walcott, R N J R Mullings
CHIPPENHAM		
CHRISTCHURCH		
CIRENCESTER	Hon A G J Ponsouby	
CLITHEROE	M Wilson	
COCKERMOUTH	H Ag ionby	General Wyndham W W Hawkins Lord J Manners Lord Naas
COLCHESTER		
COLERAINE		
CORK (City)	Serjeant Murphy W Fagan	
COVENTRY	Rt Hon E Ellice C Geach	J Neeld A Goddard Captain Lowther S Irton Sir T Herbert F R West T B Horsfall C R Colville William Mundy G W Heneage Captain N Gladstone Gen Sir G H F Berkeley Sir T D Acland L W Buck H G Sturt Viscount Chelsea Hon C S Hardinge
CRICKLADE		
CUMBERLAND, West ..		
DARTMOUTH		
DENBIGH		
DERBY	M T Bass	
DERBYSHIRE, South ..		
DEVIZES		
DEVONPORT		
DEVONSHIRE, North ..	Rt Hon H Tufnell	
DORCHESTER	R B Sheridan	
DOVER	E R Rice	
DOWNPATRICK		
DROGHEDA	J M'Cann	
DROITWICH		
DUBLIN (City)		
DUBLIN (University) ..		
DUDLEY		
DUMFRIES	W Ewart	
DUNDALK	W Bowyer	
DUNDEE	G Duncan	
DUNDEE		
DUNANNON		Hon W S Knox
DURHAM (City)	T C Granger W Atherton, Q C	
DURHAM (South)	Lord H Vane	J Farrer
EDINBURGH	I B Macaulay C Cowan	
EDINBURGHSHIRE		Sir J Hope C L C Bruce
ELGIN		
ELGIN, BANFF, &c. ..	G S Duff	
ENNIS	J D Fitzgerald	
ENNIISKILL		
EVESHAM	Hon. Grenville Berkeley	J Whiteside Sir H Willoughby Sir J T B Duckworth E O Kerrison J Baird
EXETER	E. Divett	
EYE		
FALKIRK		
FIFE	J Ferguson	
FIFE		
FINSBURY	Alderman Challis T S Dancombe	
FLINT	Sir J Hamner	
FROME	Colonel Boyls	
GALWAY (City)	M J Blake A O'Flaherty	
GATESHEAD	W Hunt	
GLAMORGANSHIRE	C R M Talbot	Sir G Tyler
GLASGOW	A Hastie J Macgregor	

	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
GLOUCESTER (City) ..	Admiral Berkeley W P Price	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, E ..		Marquis of Worcester Sir E Codrington G E Welby Earl of Annesley
GRANTHAM	F J Tollemache	
GREAT GRIMSBY		
GREENOCK	A Dunlop	
GREENWICH	M Chambers	P Rolt
GUILDFORD	R D Mangies J Bell	
HADDINGTON, &c. ..	Sir H R F Davie	
HADDINGTONSHIRE ..		Hon F Charteris
HALIFAX	Sir C Wood F Crossley	
HANTS, North	Right Hon. C S Lefevre	M Portal Lord Cholmondeley H C Compton M Peacocke D Waddington P Robertson M Briscoe J H Phillips Sir R R Vyvyan
HANTS, South		
HARWICH		
HASTINGS		
HAVESFORDWEST		
HELSTONE		
HEREFORD	Colonel Clifford Sir R Price	
HERTFORD	Hon W F Cowper T Chambers	
HIGH WYCOMBE	Sir G Dashwood M T Smith	
HONITON	J Locke Sir J Weir Hogg	
HORSHAM	W S Fitzgerald	
HUDDESFIELD	W R Stanfield	
HULL	J Clay Viscount Goderich	
HUNTINGDON		Colonel Peel T Baring E Fellowes Viscount Mandeville
HUNTINGDONSHIRE ..		
HYTHE	E D Brockman	
INVERNESS	A Matheson	
INVERNESSSHIRE		H J Baillie J C Cobbold
IPSWICH	H E Adair	
KENDAL	G C Glynn	
KIDDERMINSTER	R Lowe	
KILKENNY (City)	M Sullivan	
KILMARNOCK	Hon E Bouverie	
KINCARDINESHIRE		Hon H Arbuthnot Lord Stanley
KING'S LYNN	Viscount Jocelyn	
KINSALE	J I Heard	
KIRKCALDY	Colonel Ferguson	
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE ..	J Mackie	
KNARESBOROUGH	* J P Westhead * J D Dent W A Wilkinson W Williams	* B T Wood
LAMBETH		
LANARKSHIRE		W Lockhart J W Patten
LANCASHIRE	J Heywood	
LANCASHIRE, South ..	W Brown J Cheetham S Gregson R B Armstrong	
LANCASTER		Hon J W Percy
LANCUNSTON		
LEEDS	Sir Geo Goodman Right Hon M T Baines Sir J Walsley R Gardner	
LEICESTER		Marquis of Granby E B Farnham Sir H Halford C W Packe
LEICESTERSHIRE, North		
LEICESTERSHIRE, South		
LEITH	Right Hon J Moncrieff	
LEOMINSTER	J G Phillimore	
LEWES	Hon H Fitzroy Hon H Brand Viscount Anson Lord A H Paget G F Heneage	G Arkwright
LICHFIELD		
LINCOLN		Colonel Sibthorp G Dundas Sir J E Tennent
LINLITHGOWSHIRE		
LISBURN		
LISKEARD	R B Crowder	
LIVERPOOL		F M'Kenzie C Turner J Masterman
LONDON	Lord J Russell Sir J Duke Baron Rothschild Sir R Ferguson	H B Clive Lord W Powlett
LONDON (City)		
LUDLOW		
LYME REGIS	W Pinney	
LYMINGTON	J Hutchins	
MACCLESFIELD	J Brocklehurst	
MAIDSTONE	G Dodd	
MALDON	J Whatman	
MALMESBURY	T Luce	
MALTON	J E Denison Hon C W Fitzwilliam	
MANCHESTER	T M Gibson J Bright Lord E Bruce H B Baring	
MARLBOROUGH		T P Williams Colonel Knox
MARLOW, Great		
MARLBOROUGH	Lord D Stuart Sir B Hall Sir J Guest	
MERTHYR TYDVIL		
MIDHURST		
MONMOUTH BOROUGHES ..		
MONMOUTHSHIRE		
MONTGOMERY	J Hume	
MONTROSE, &c.	Hon Capt Howard G E H Vernon J H M Sutton J B Blackett T E Headlam W Jackson S Christie W Biggs W N Massey C G Duffy	
MORFETH		
NEWARK-UPON-TRENT ..		
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE		
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE		
NEWPORT		
NEW ROSS		
NORFOLK, East		E Wodehouse H N Burroughes
NORTHALLERTON	W A Wrightson	
NORTHAMPTON	Rt Hon R V Smith R Currie S M Peto E Warner Right Hon E Strutt J Walter	
NORWICH		W H Barrow Viscount Newark J Dancuft
NOTTINGHAM		
NOTTS, South		
OLDHAM	J M Cobbett	
OXFORD (City)	J H Langston Sir W P Wood	Sir R H Inglis
OXFORD (University) ..	Rt Hon W E Gladstone	
PAISLEY	A Hastie	
PEMBROKE	Sir John Owen	
PEMBROKESHIRE		Viscount Emlin H Gwyn J W Freshfield
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH		
PERTH	Hon A Kinnaird	
PETERBOROUGH	Hon G W Fitzwilliam Hon R Watson	
PETERSFIELD		Sir W Jelliffe C Mare
PLYMOUTH	R P Collier	
PONTEFRAC	R M Milnes B Olevira H D Seymour	G W Franklyn Colonel Dunne
POOLE		
PORTARLINGTON		
PORTSMOUTH	Sir F Baring Viscount Monck Sir G Strickland	R T Parker
PRESTON		
RADNOR	Rt Hon Sir T F Lewis	Sir J Walsh
RADNORSHIRE		
READING	Francis Pigot H S Keating	
REIGATE		T S Cocks
RENFREWSHIRE	Col Mure	
RETFORD, East		Hon W E Dancombe Viscount Galway
RICHMOND	H Rich M Wyvill	

* These three gentlemen polled each the same number. There are two seats for the borough.

	Liberals.	Ministerialists
RIPON		W Beckett Hon E Lascelles
ROCHDALE	E Miall	
ROCHESTER		Hon F Villiers Sir T H Maddock Hon G J Noel
RUTLAND	Sir G Heathcote	
RYE	A Mackinnon	
ST ANDREWS and CUPAR	Edward Ellice, jun	
ST IVES		Captain Laffan
SALFORD	J Brotherton	
SALISBURY	W J Chaplin C B Wall	
SANDWICH		Lord C Clinton J M'Gregor
SCARBOROUGH	Earl of Mulgrave Sir J V B Johnstone	
SELKIRKSHIRE		A E Lockhart
SHAFTESBURY	Hon W H B Portman	
SHEFFIELD	J A Roebuck G Hadfield	
SHOREHAM, New		Sir C M Burrell Lord A G Lennox E H Baldock W O Gore J W Dod Viscount Newport R H Clive C A Moody W H G Langton
SHREWSBURY	G Tomline	
SHROPSHIRE, North ..		
SHROPSHIRE, South ..		
SOMERSETSHIRE, West ..		
SOUTHAMPTON	Sir A Cockburn B M Wilcox	
SOUTH SHIELDS	R Ingram	
SOUTHWARK	Sir W Molesworth A Pellatt J A Otway J A Wise	
STAFFORD		C B Adderley S Child Viscount Lewisham Right Hon J C Herries Sir F Thesiger
STAFFORDSHIRE, North		
STAFFORDSHIRE, South	Hon G Anson	
STAMFORD		
STIRLING, &c.	Sir J Anderson	
STIRLINGSHIRE		
STOCKPORT	A Kershaw J B Smith	
STOKE-ON-TRENT	J L Ricardo Hon F L Gower Lord Moreton G P Scrope	
STROUD		Sir E S Gooch Sir F Kelly P Bennett, jun H S Waddington G Hudson Earl of March R Prime
SUFFOLK, East		
SUFFOLK, West		
SUNDERLAND	W D Seymour	
SUSSEX, West		
SWANSEA	J H Vivian	
TAMWORTH	Sir R Peel Capt Townshend	
TAUNTON	Right Hon H Labou- chere	A Mills
TAVISTOCK	Hon G Byng S Carter	
TEWKESBURY	H Brown J Martin	
TETFORD	Earl of Euston	Hon F Baring Sir W P Galloway
THIRSK		
TIVERTON	Viscount Palmerston J Heathcoat Lord Seymour T Mills	
TOTNES	C S Butler Sir W Clay M J O'Connell	
TOWER HAMLETS		
TRALEE	H Vivian	J E Vivian H Taylor G Sanders R Malins
TRURO		
TYNEMOUTH		
WAKEFIELD		
WALLINGFORD		
WALSALL	C Forster	
WAREHAM	J S W S E Drax	
WARRINGTON		G Greenall G Repton E Greaves R C Tudway J M Gaskell Hon Col Forester
WARWICK		
WELLS	W G Hayter	
WENLOCK		
WESTBURY	J Wilson	
WESTMINSTER	Sir D L Evans Sir J V Shelly	
WESTMORELAND		Hon Col Lowther Alderman Thompson
WEXFORD (TOWN)	J T Devereux	
WEYMOUTH	Colonel Freestun	
WHITBY		G Butt R Stephenson R C Hildyard Col Lindsay
WHITEHAVEN		
WIGAN	R A Thicknesse	
WILTON	H a'Court	
WINCHESTER	J B Carter	Sir J B East Lord C Wellesley
WINDSOR	P Grenfell	
WOLVERHAMPTON	Hon C P Villiers T Thornely	
WOODSTOCK		Marquis of Blandford
WORCESTER	O Ricardo A Laslett J H Foley	
WORCESTERSHIRE, East		Hon Captain Rushout General Lygon F W Knight Sir E Lacon J G Smyth Lord Hotham Hon A Duncombe O Dancombe E S Cayley
WORCESTERSHIRE, West		
YARMOUTH	C E Rumbold	
YORK	W M E Milner	
YORKSHIRE, East		
YORKSHIRE (N. Riding)		

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW COLLIER, THE "JOHN BOWES."

On Wednesday week was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co., of Jarrow, a splendid iron screw-steamer, the *John Bowes*, being the first vessel of that description for the coal trade which has been built within that port. The event excited great enthusiasm, and was regarded as the commencement of a new era in the history of ship-building; and as the precursor of a fresh order of things, imperatively called for by the altered circumstances of the times. For 600 years have the denizens of coaly Tyne been content to transport the "black diamond" to various parts of the world in the old-fashioned colliers, and the lapse of time has scarcely witnessed any improvement in their construction. The immense opposition, however, given to sea transit by the establishment of railways, called for the introduction of a new system, and the enterprising firm of Palmer, Brothers, and Co., have supplied the deficiency in a way calculated to command success.

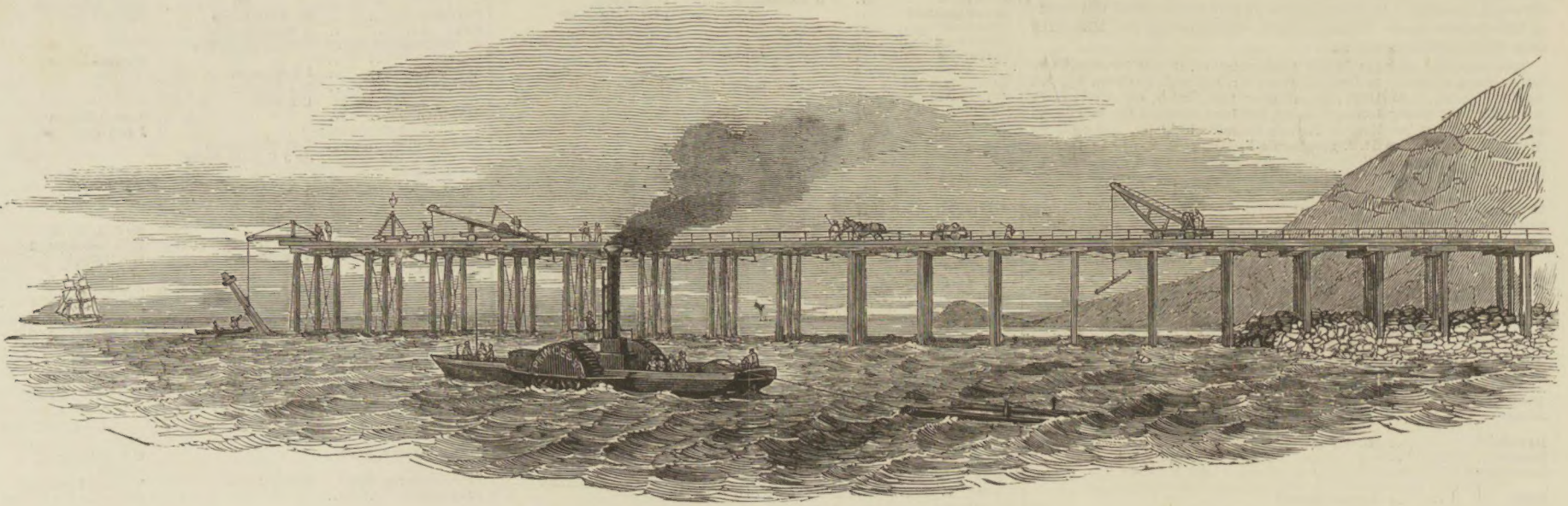
In celebration of the event, the liberal builders invited a large number of the principal coalowners, merchants, and manufacturers of the district to visit their works.

At precisely a quarter past two, it being then high-water, the last links which bound the vessel were torn away, and the *John Bowes* majestically glided into the Tyne. Mrs. Charles Palmer gave the name, amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled thousands. The vessel rode with peculiar steadiness and grace.

The launch being over, Messrs. Palmer invited the company to an elegant dinner laid out in their manufactory, and upwards of 200 shortly afterwards sat down. Mr. Charles M. Palmer occupied the chair, supported by the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle; the vice-chairs being occupied by Mr. George Palmer and Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Hetton House. Several appropriate toasts were drunk, at the close of which dancing was led off by Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Mayoress.

The proceedings terminated about nine o'clock, and the party returned safely by special train.

The *John Bowes* is 167 feet long, and her hold is 19½ feet in depth, her measurement by register being 465 tons, though she will be enabled to carry upwards of 600 tons of coal. Instead of the usual narrow opening into the hold, the coals will be let down into the vessel through an aperture extending 60 feet along the deck, an arrangement which will entirely prevent the serious loss of breakage caused by what is called "trimming" the cargo. Her ballast will be water, which is placed underneath the proper floor of the hold, so that the heavy ballast expenses are avoided. The engines, which will occupy but a trifling space, will be of 35 horse-power each, and the standing rigging, as well as the vessel, will be of iron. The screw, which is to be the propelling power of the vessel, underwent a close inspection. Altogether, we believe, about 160 tons of iron and 200,000 rivets have been consumed in the construction of this collier.



WORKS OF THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

ON Saturday last the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Alfred, attended by the Hon. Colonel Gordon, Mr. Gibbs, and Captain Crispin, R.N., paid an unexpected visit to the water, arriving shortly after noon, in the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht. In the absence of Mr. Rendel, the engineer-in-chief, the Royal party were received by Mr. Cooke, the resident engineer, and were conducted by him to the end of the Breakwater stage, where they examined with much interest the different engineering operations involved in the carrying on the works. The Prince expressed himself highly gratified with the progress made since the first stone was deposited by his Royal Highness in 1849. The Royal party left for Osborne about two o'clock, amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled workmen.

We take this opportunity of illustrating the very interesting and novel operation now in progress at the Breakwater works, which is nothing less than the building of a bridge across, or rather into, the sea. The Breakwater will consist of two separate portions—the one extending from the shore into the sea about 1900 feet, in an east-north-east direction; and the other about 6,000 feet in length, and isolated, the nearest point of which will ultimately be 400 feet from the inner portion. During the progress of the works, and until the pier heads forming the ends of these arms are built,—to allow space for constructing them, the rough unfinished portion of the two arms will not approach nearer to each other than from 800 to 1000 feet. The stone with which the Breakwater is formed is an admixture of rough large blocks, from six tons and under, mixed with a sufficient small rubble to fill the interstices: it is tipped into the sea from railway waggons, trains of which are hauled along the Breakwater by locomotive engines. This mode of depositing the material renders its execution very cheap; and it is principally with a view of adopting this manner of construction on the outer Breakwater that the above bridge became necessary. It is of strong timber. The general depth of water at low water is nearly 57 feet, and the roadway being 25 feet above this level, it follows that the piles supporting it must be about 80 feet in length or height, and, as single timbers would be manifestly not obtainable they are made like the masts of vessels, each weighing (when prepared with the necessary iron work connected with it) about seven tons. The mode of fixing these in the ground is ingenious. They are shod with cast-iron shoes of Mitchell's patent, having a thread or worm upon them of a large pitch, which are screwed into the clay or shale by means of a capstan head, and bars fixed on the head of the piles. Each pile is supported in an upright position by very strong guys or stay rods, and upon these piles, which are in rows, 30 feet apart, the necessary superstructure for carrying three lines of railway and a horse track is fixed, making a bridge of about 80 feet wide. The total length of 1000 feet only took about four months to construct.

The harbour of refuge at Portland is the largest now being constructed, under the recommendation of the Harbour Commissioners, appointed some few years back, and the works have been carried forward with great spirit. The Breakwater staging is now approaching half-a-mile in length from the shore, and the part filled up with stone already affords very considerable shelter in the anchorage, the advantages of which are beginning to be felt by the masters of vessels, foreign as well as British. The works are

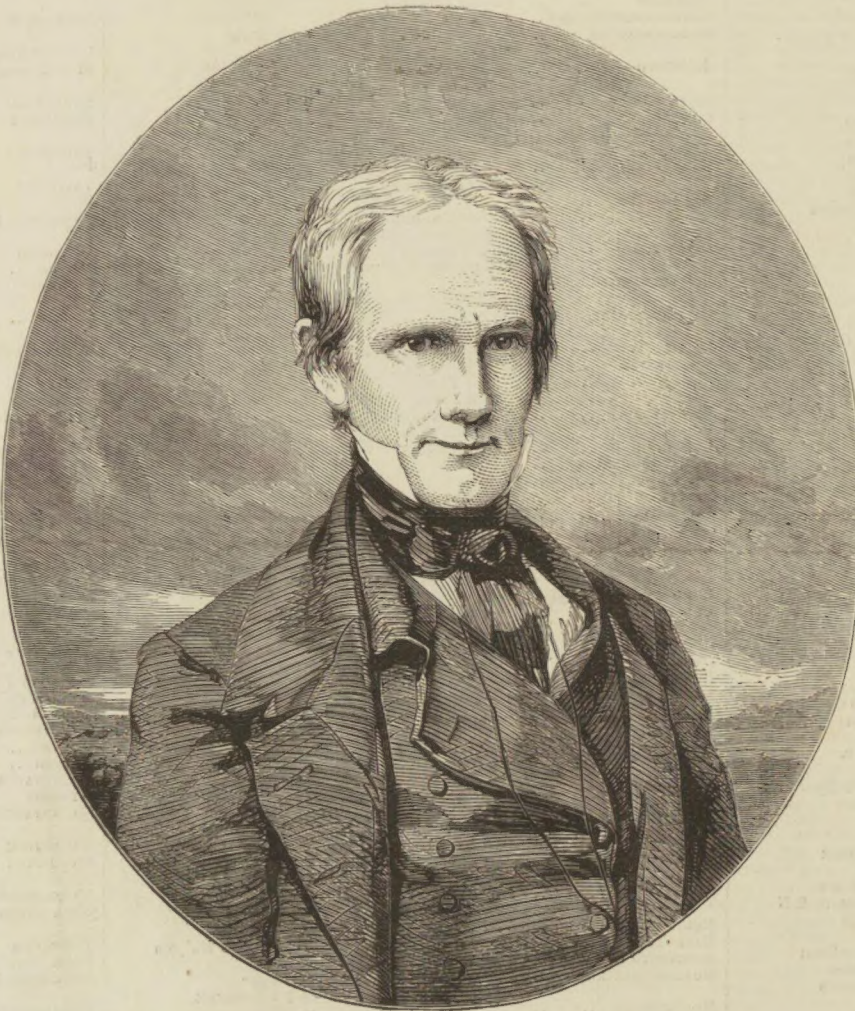
being constructed for the Admiralty, under the superintendence of Mr. James M. Rendel, F.R.S., engineer-in-chief, and Mr. John Cooke, resident engineer. Mr. J. T. Leather is the contractor for the same.

may yet trace that high public principle and personal dignity that in so marked a degree distinguished the first great asserters of American nationality. The most eminent, perhaps, of these illustrious citizens has just passed from the stage of life.

Henry Clay, whose name history will inscribe high on the roll of American worthies, died at Washington, on the 29th ult. He was born three years after the Declaration of Independence, on the 12th April, 1777, in Hanover county, Virginia, the son of a poor but respected clergyman. His life embraces nearly the entire era of his country's history, from the first efforts of Washington to the present prosperity and power of the United States. After passing the years of his youth in the office of the Court of Chancery, at Richmond, he was induced, by the advice of Chancellor Whyte, Governor Brooke, and other leading jurists, to adopt the legal profession, and, at the early age of twenty, to commence practice at the bar of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. Very rapidly he acquired a large business, and soon gained the reputation of being the most powerful advocate of the West. In 1803 the Assembly of Kentucky raised him to the important post of Senator of the United States, which he continued to occupy during the greater portion of his life. In one of the intervals, however, of his senatorial career, he was returned to the House of Representatives, and, on his entrance, being placed in the Speaker's chair, became the chief pilot of his country through the troubles and dissensions that then threatened her.

In 1813 Mr. Clay advocated, with energy and eloquence, the necessity of war with England, and, at its conclusion, was sent to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent, and the subsequent commercial convention in London. Peace restored, he resumed the Speaker's chair, and continued his successful forensic practice. In 1824 his influence mainly contributed to carry the presidential election of Quincy Adams, and in the following year he accepted office under that statesman, as Secretary of State. In this capacity he negotiated the treaties with Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, and the South American States. In 1829 and 1830, in the great Federalist contest, Mr. Clay acted a prominent part, and devised the famous Compromise, which earned for him the title of "Saviour of the Union." His last great act was the settlement of the terms on which California and the newly-conquered territory were admitted into the Confederation without prejudice to the North, and without extending the curse of slavery to new lands. At an earlier period Mr. Clay had advocated South American independence, and the recognition of the revolted colonies of Spain; and more recently had supported the aggressive war in Mexico. The chief error of his political course was his maintenance of the high tariffs and protective duties of the United States.

Never was citizen more popular, more honoured, than Henry Clay; and yet his great ambition—that of attaining the highest position in the Executive—was invariably disappointed. Mr. Clay shone equally at the bar, in the senate, and in the Cabinet; and the memory of his patriotism, his eloquence, and his genius will be ever cherished in the land of Washington and Franklin. Suffice it to add, with reference to his private worth, that no man ever held or deserved a more honourable position; but, in his latter years, domestic affliction pressed grievously on the fond and devoted parent, and left his hearth desolate. All his six daughters died in early womanhood, and of his sons, the last on whom his old age could hope to lean, fell in the Mexican war.

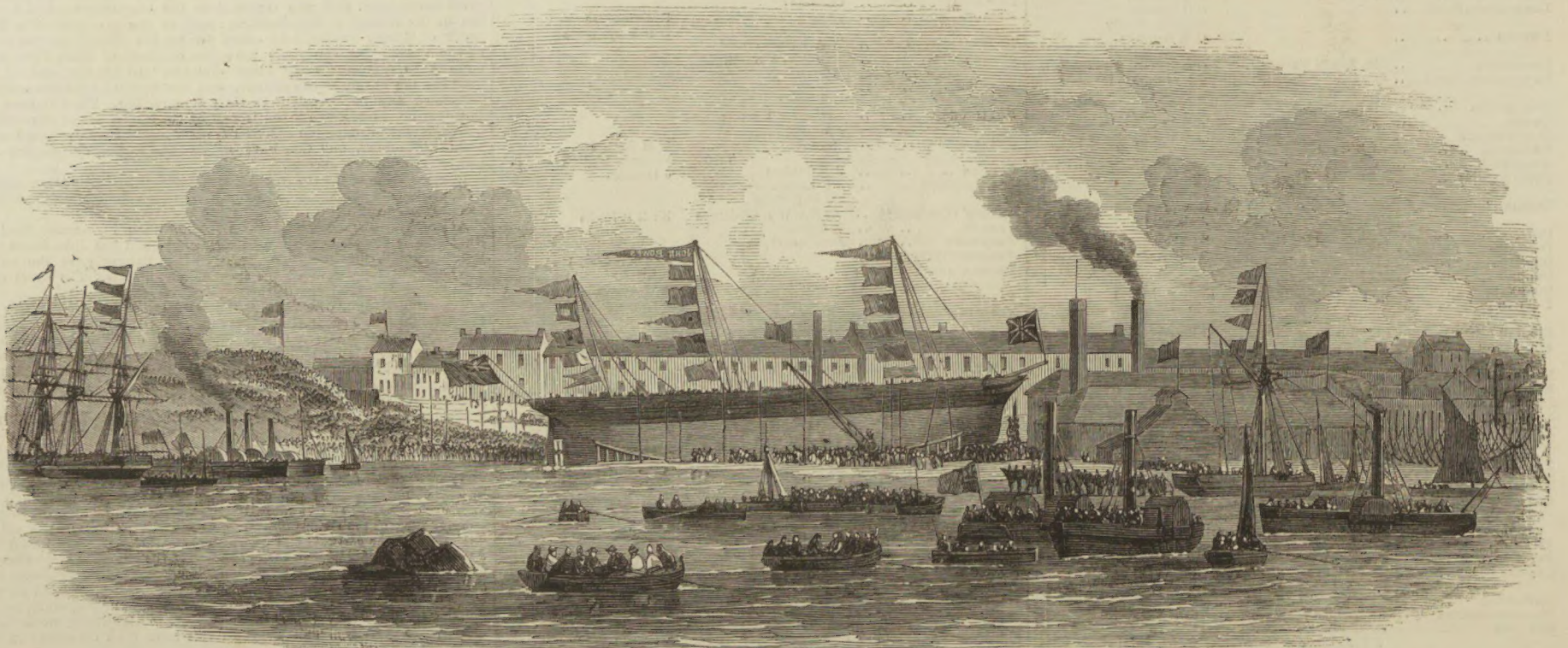


THE LATE HENRY CLAY,—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BRADY.

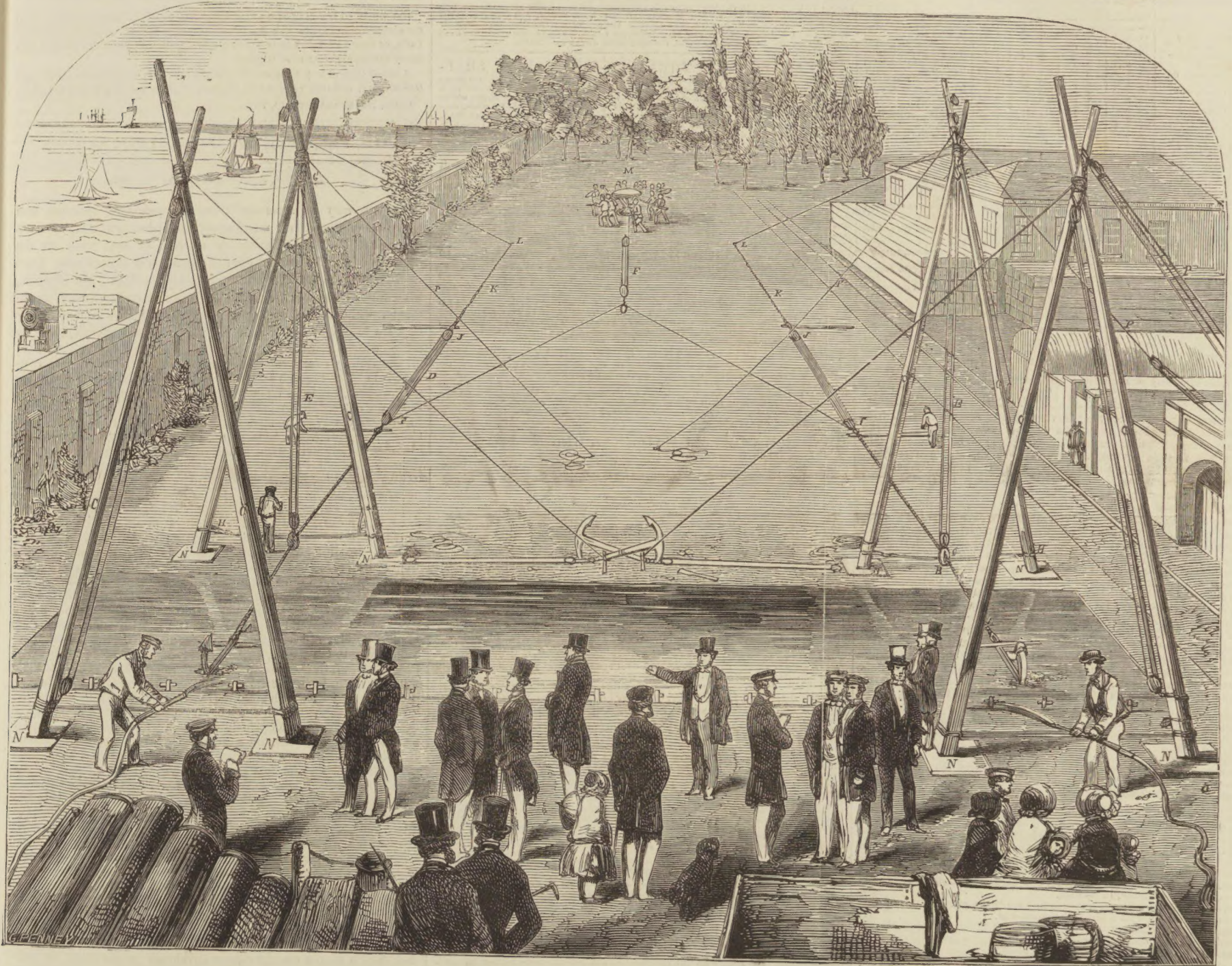
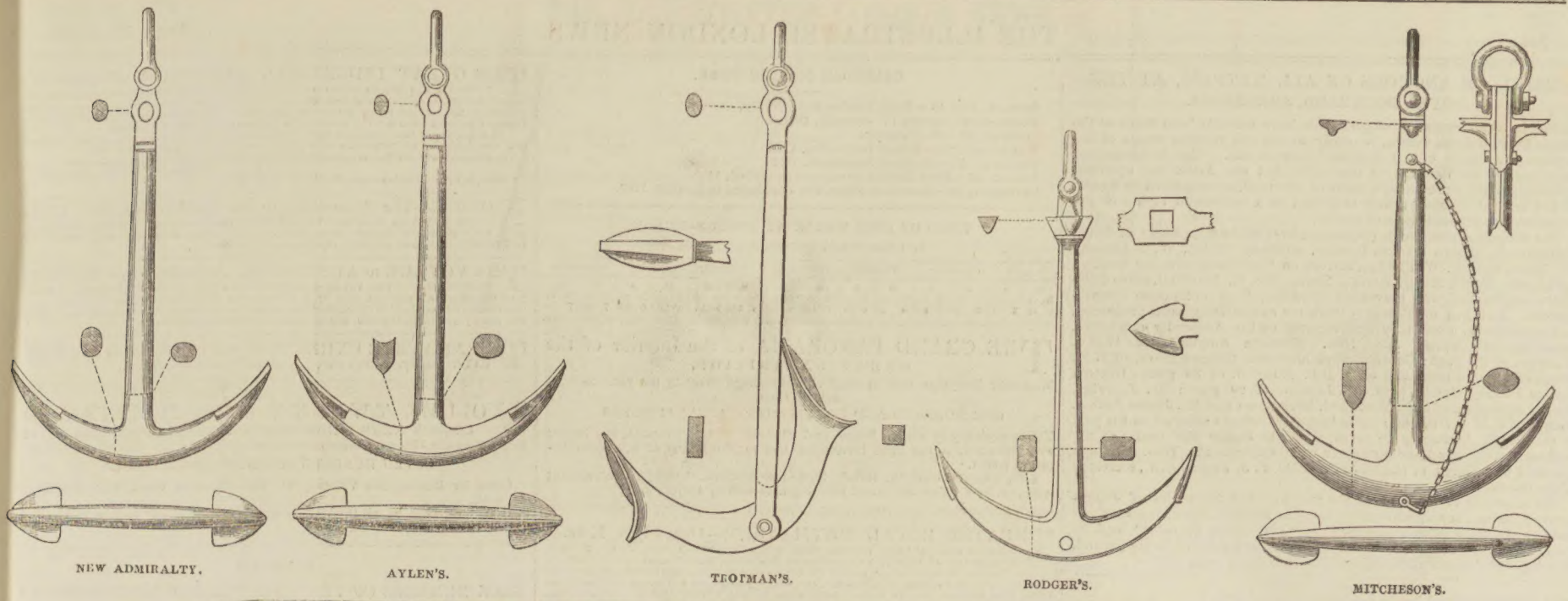
DEATH OF MR. CLAY.

THE American Commonwealth has just cause to be proud of her statesmen. The bright example of disinterested patriotism bequeathed by Washington still influences her leading politicians, and in many we

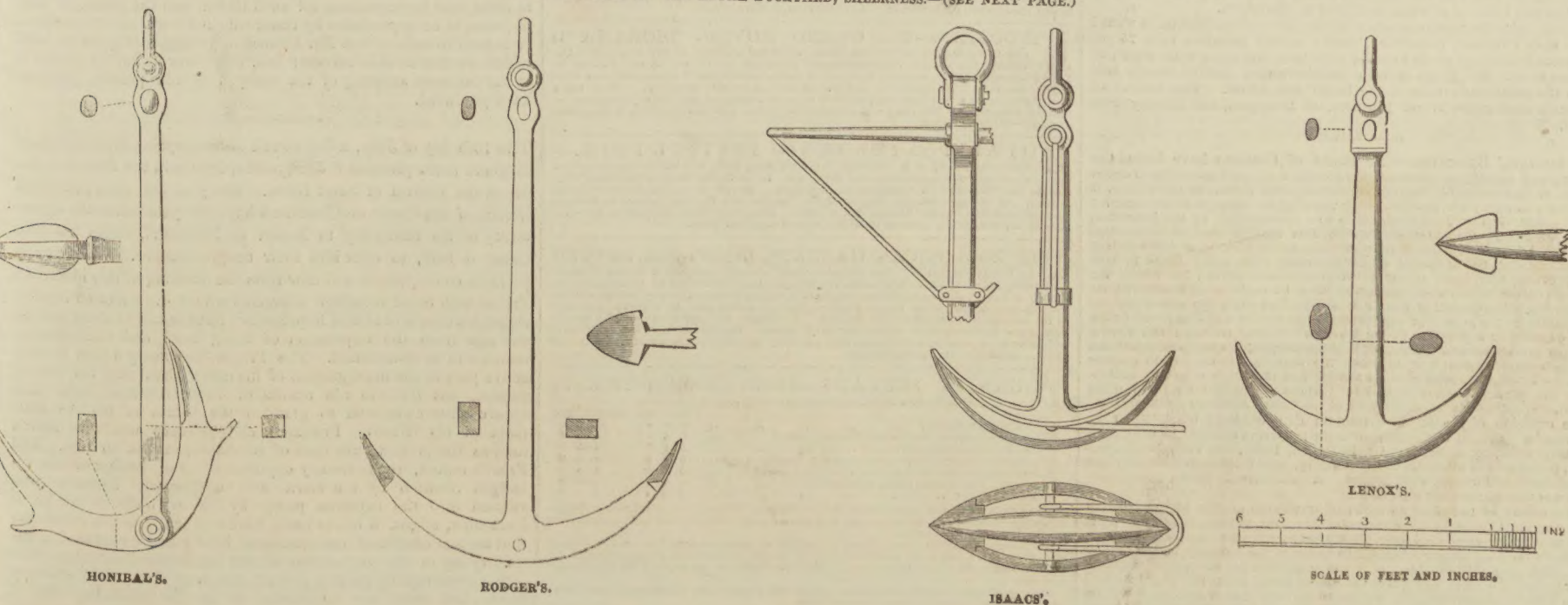
years, domestic affliction pressed grievously on the fond and devoted parent, and left his hearth desolate. All his six daughters died in early womanhood, and of his sons, the last on whom his old age could hope to lean, fell in the Mexican war.



LAUNCH OF THE SCREW COLLIER "THE JOHN BOWES," AT JARROW.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



TRIAL OF ANCHORS AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, SHEERNESS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



TRIAL OF ANCHORS OF ALL NATIONS, AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, SHEERNESS.

SEVERAL very important experiments have recently been made at the Royal Dockyard, Sheerness, in order to test the relative merits of the various "Anchors of All Nations" now in use. The investigations have been of so interesting a character that our Artist has, upon the preceding page, represented a scene of the trial, accompanied by figures of the several Anchors; and subjoined is a condensed report of the experimental proceedings and results.

The following gentlemen (representatives of the shipowners of Great Britain), viz. Messrs. Duncan Dunbar, Anthony Ridley, W. S. Lindsay W. Drew, and Mr. W. Phillips, arrived on Wednesday evening week at Smithson's Royal Hotel, Bank's Town. Mr. G. Marshall, one of the above committee, was prevented attending from unforeseen circumstances. At 9 A.M. on Thursday week the committee present proceeded, to the dockyard, where they were received by the Admiralty committee, consisting of Captain the Hon. Montagu Stopford, of H.M.S. *Waterloo*, of 120 guns; Captain Superintendent Charles Hope, of H.M. Dockyard, and in command of H.M.S. *Monarch*, of 84 guns; Captain George Rodney Mundy, of H.M.S. *London*, of 90 guns; Mr. J. Aylen, Master Attendant of H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness; and Mr. James Jenkin, Master of H.M.S. *Waterloo*: these being the officers selected on the part of the Board Admiralty to form a jury to decide the merits of the various anchors of all nations now in use. Captain the Hon. Montagu Stopford was chosen as chairman; and Mr. F. J. Fegan, R.N., secretary of the committee.

The following analysis gives the result of the first series of experiments showing the respective weights of the anchors, the distances in feet and inches each anchor dragged at "long scope of cable" and at "short stay," as also the total distances from first position in the ground, whereby their relative holding qualities are made apparent:—

Trial.	Owner's Name.	Weight	Distance at Long Scope	Distance at Short Stay	Total.
No. 1	Honibal's v. Aylen's	24 3 50	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 2	Mitcheson's v. Isaac's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 3	Trotman's v. Rodger's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 4	Admiralty New v. Honibal's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 5	Mitcheson's v. Admiralty New	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 6	Trotman's v. Honibal's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 7	Trotman's v. Rodger's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 8	Trotman's v. Rodger's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 9	Admiralty New v. Trotman's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 10	Admiralty New v. Mitcheson's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 11	Rodger's v. Mitcheson's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 12	J. W. Lennox's v. Aylen's	24 3 50	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 13	Aylen's v. Mitcheson's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 14	Aylen's v. Rodger's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 15	Rodger's v. Trotman's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 16	Rodger's v. Trotman's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 17	Isaac's v. Aylen's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 18	Trotman's v. Admiralty New	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2
No. 19	Admiralty New v. Trotman's	25 0 17	1 6	0 2 1/2	1 8 1/2

The necessary preliminaries having been arranged, the trial on land commenced on a portion of the parade ground selected for that purpose, and prepared as follows:—The ground was dug out 250 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 5 feet deep. The soil, composed of clay and loam, was then equally cleared of stones and rubbish of every description, and the space filled in with soil of equal properties throughout. During the time of this work going on, two fire-engine hoses attached to the pipes from the 50 horse-power engine were abundantly played into the trench until the ground was filled in, the surface raising from the pitching spot for the anchors on an inclined plane, so that the anchor, arm, and shank, when down to their holding power, were perfectly buried in the water, and during the experiments by the two hoses before mentioned, with a pressure full on from the 50 horse-power engine playing into the trench in which they lay in from 14 to 18 inches water deep, and from 6 to 8 feet in breadth. For several days previous to the trial the water was daily turned on, so as to consolidate the soil as much as possible, in order that it should resemble the bed of the river, or in a roadstead or anchorage ground. The owners of the anchors expressed themselves highly satisfied with the preparations made by the committee for the trial of the anchors on land.

The annexed statement shows the nature of, and the sort of materials composing, the purchases used for testing the anchors, indicated in the preceding Illustration by letters corresponding with the following:—

- A Hempen cables to anchors of 14 inches and 20 fms. each, 2 in number.
- B Blocks of 26 inches in diameter, with sheaves of 5 1/2 inches, 2 in number, one for each cable, to serve the purpose as travellers, which the cable reeves through, and trices up and down the sheers to represent a long or short stay, as occasions may require.
- C Spars for sheers to lash purchase for tricing up or down the cable for the purpose above stated.
- D Large purchase on cable.
- E Ropes for falls.
- F Centre purchase leading from capstan.
- G Double blocks of 18 inches diameter.
- H Leading blocks at heels of sheers for purchase falls to reeve through.
- I Four-fold purchase blocks, to which the end of cables leading from anchor is secured.
- J Treble blocks shackled to a piece of chain cable at the extreme point (marked k) from, and in a direct line with the anchor. Length of each piece of chain of 1 1/2 inch diameter, 12 fathoms.
- K End of chain shackled to an anchor sunk deep in the ground.
- L The capstan, taken from a first-rate man-of-war.
- M Stepping pieces for sheers.
- N Lashing to secure sheers at the head.
- O Tackling, to secure sheers.

The second series of experiments will commence on Friday, the 23rd instant, on the beach off the Garrison Point, when the anchors will be placed in two fathoms of water and hove up the beach.

Judging from the results attained by the above experiments, it would appear that Trotman's improved Porter's anchor possesses fully 25 per cent. more holding properties on dry land than any other with which it has been tried. Mr. Trotman feels confident that similar results will attend the subsequent trials on the beach and afloat. The makers of Trotman's anchors are Wood Brothers, of Liverpool, and Saltney Iron Works.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.—The Board of Customs have issued the following new regulations relative to the admission of small quantities of cigars brought to this country in baggage of parties from abroad for private use, it appearing that cigars are now frequently imported in baggage, unaccompanied by the owner, viz.—"That when cigars are accompanied by the proprietor, 3 lb. be allowed to the passengers arriving from the Continent, or other short voyages, and 7 lb. to passengers from the East or West Indies, or other distant voyages, without fine or special application being made to the Board in each case, provided they shall appear to be unconsumed stores; but should the quantities exceed those stated, application must be made to the Board for their directions as to the amount of fine to be levied; that when the cigars are not accompanied by the proprietor any portion of the voyage, a fine be levied on the whole quantity on application to the Board in the usual manner; and when a passenger proceeds overland from India, accompanying his baggage and effects as far as Malta, &c., and then forwards the same to this country in another vessel, the Board will decide as to the remission of the fine or otherwise, according to the circumstances of each case." These regulations are to be made general, and acted upon at all the ports of the United Kingdom for the future.

The occasion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert being in the estates of Balmoral was celebrated in the iron-room attached to the Castle, on Friday week, by a dinner. Dr. Robertson, Indep. the Prince's Commissioner, presided; and about 150 of the tenantry, with those from Aberfeldy and Birkhall, and their friends, were present. A ball followed in the same place, which was very numerously attended.

An account of the receipts and disbursements of the home treasury of the East India Company, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th of April, 1852, shows that the receipts have been £6,099,852 8s. 5d., and the disbursements, £3,734,003 14s. 6d., leaving a balance in favour of the company, on the 30th of April, 1852, of £2,365,849 14s. It is estimated that the receipts of the home Treasury from the 1st of May last to the 30th of April, 1853, will be £3,858,521, which, with the balance in hand, will make the total amount £6,224,369. The disbursements for the same period are estimated at £4,439,272, which will leave a balance in favour of the company on the 30th of April, 1853, of £1,785,097.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 18.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1821.
TUESDAY, 20.—St. Margaret.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Robert Burns died, 1796.
THURSDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
FRIDAY, 23.—First English newspaper published, 1588.
SATURDAY, 24.—Insurance offices first established in London, 1700.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 45	3 51	3 25	3 45	4 5	4 25	4 45
5 10	5 35	5 10	5 30	6 40	6 10	6 30
7 10	7 35	7 10	7 30	8 40	8 10	8 30
9 10	9 35	9 10	9 30	10 40	10 10	10 30
11 10	11 35	11 10	11 30	12 40	12 10	12 30

THE GRAND PANORAMA of the Interior of the GREAT EXHIBITION.

Measuring Forty-five Feet in length, the Drawings made by the most eminent Artists, from

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES

Taken expressly by Messrs. Beard and Claudet. This Panorama, the largest ever published, is the most interesting and faithful Record of this Great Historical Event.

Sold, mounted on cloth, tinted, 7s. 6d.; or coloured, 10s. 6d., in an elegant wrapper, by all Booksellers and News-agents.—Office, 198, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—One Night More.

Brilliant array of talent for this night only.—THURSDAY next, JULY 22, 1852, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE: Characters by Buckstone, Leigh Murray, Howe, Lambert, Rogers, Farelle, Braid, Woolgar, and Mr. T. C. King, of the Theatre Royal Dublin, his First Appearance; Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Hickson, and Miss Reynolds. Popular Songs by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Hickson, and Mr. Weiss. After which KEELEY WORRIED BY BUCKSTONE. MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS: characters by Messrs. Webster, Buckstone, Leigh Murray, Howe, Farelle, Clark, and Keeley; Messdames Buckingham, Vining, and Stirling. THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS: characters by Miss Vining, Messrs. Farelle, Braid, and Mr. Toole, his First Appearance on any stage.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be had of Mr. F. WEBSTER, 38, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, and at the Theatre.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, Messrs. SHEP-

HERD and CRESWICK.—Miss ROMER has the honour of announcing that an entirely New and Original Comic Opera, entitled, THE DEVIL'S IN IT. The Libretto by A. Bunn, Esq.; the Overture and Music composed by M. W. Balfe, Esq., is in rehearsal, and will be produced as speedily as possible. A favourite Opera every evening during the week, supported by Messrs. Traversa, Borran, H. Corri, C. Romer, Herr Kuehler, Miss Poole, Miss Weiss, and Miss Romer. Conductor, Herr Meyer Lutz. To conclude with a Domestic Drama, in which the whole of the dramatic company will appear. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 19, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence with the popular Legendary Spectacle of ST. GEORGE and the DRAGON; or, the Seven Champions of Christendom; being the last six nights it can be performed, in consequence of the production of the new Grand Spectacle of PETER the GREAT, on Monday, July 26. The Scenes in the Arena will consist of first-rate talent, both foreign and English artists. The whole to conclude with a laughable Farce.—Doors open at Half-past Six, commencing at Seven precisely.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

BATTY'S NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington.—In

consequence of the immense success of the ROYAL STAG HUNT, it will be repeated every Evening until further notice. Mr. Batty has entered into engagements with various French Artists of celebrity from the Hippodrome, Paris, who will appear in several pleasing Scenes. Wonderful Feats on the Persian Column by the Brothers Elliot, which surpass all Gymnastic Performances ever witnessed. By Particular Desire, there will be TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENTS, the first on MONDAY, JULY 19th; the second on Thursday, 22d inst. Doors open at Half-past Six, commencing at Six precisely. Admission: Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second ditto, 1s; Third Class, 6d.

ROYAL LIVING MARIONETTE THEATRE, Leicester-

square.—Entire Change of Performances.—On and after MONDAY, July 19th, the performances will commence with a laughable farce called the BROTHER and SISTER, in which will be introduced the Pas General de Matello. To be followed by a grand ballet divertissement called UN NUIT DU BAL. To conclude with a Fairy Extravaganza, entitled OBERON; or, the Charmed Horn.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight precisely. Admission, 1s; Balcony, 6d; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s. A Morning Performance on Thursdays, at Two o'clock.

ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Miss Louisa

Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, and Mr. Frank Bodda.—MR. LAND, Hon Sec, begs to inform his provincial correspondents that he is ARRANGING the AUTUMNAL TOUR, and requests early communications may be addressed to him at 5, Foley-place, London.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN

OF ALL AGES.—LAST NIGHT of the SEASON.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC-HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY Evening NEXT, JULY 19th commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls to be had only of C. OLLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and of R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC.

Illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, reserved and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children, Stalls, 5s; area, 1s. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

ROBIN'S SOIREEs.—LAST WEEK before his

departure.—Every Evening, at a quarter-past Eight o'clock, M and Madame ROBIN will repeat their inimitable ENTERTAINMENT; and every Wednesday morning a performance, at Half-past Two. Children under 10 years of age half-price. Places may be secured at the Box-office, 332, Piccadilly.

ROYAL BEULAH SPA, NORWOOD.—The VERSAILLES

of LONDON.—Sole proprietor, Mr. T. MASTERS, of the Crystal Palace, and of Regent-street.—Open Daily, and on Sundays to Subscribers only. Endless Amusements. Grand Military Bands. Sylvan Labyrinth. Monster Camera Obscura. Swiss Cottage. Fountains, Waterfalls, and Jets d'Eau. Rustic Terrace. Arcadian Grove. Hermitage. Gipsies' Tent, &c. The Spa Waters free to visitors, or by means of Masters' Patent Portable Soda-water Machine, can be charged with pure carbonic acid gas, or be frozen by his new Patent Freezing Apparatus, which obtained a prize at the Great Exhibition. Dinners and other refreshments, of the fine quality. Wine and parties accommodated. Admission, 1s; Children, half-price. On Mondays, 6d. Omnibuses pass to and from all parts of the metropolis, and likewise meet the trains of the Brighton Railway at Sydenham, and then run on to the Spa. Good Stabling on the grounds.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHRY, Secretary.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the

HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLY, daily at 12, 3, and 8. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its opening, April, 1851, apart from the matchless size and grandeur of its Pictures, by introducing Sacred Vocal Music, including "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews' Hymn of Weeping," &c., which has added so much to its celebrity.—It is essential for intending visitors to note the address, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is

now OPEN DAILY, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street, Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr. P. Phillips, Mr. Haghe, and Mr. Koell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Luard's own and other original drawings. The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. "It is not a mere diorama, but a vast historical picture of India—a triumph of art, taste, and genius."—Colonial Magazine. "The most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—Morning Herald.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—

LECTURES.—By J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on Testing Gold, and on the Australian Gold Districts, and also on the Adulteration of Bitter Ale. By Dr. Bachmoffer, on the Patent Polytechnic Gas Fire; and on Experimental Philosophy. By Mr. Crispe on Morrell's Patent Needles. By George Buckland, Esq., on Music, Classical and Popular, assisted by Madame Bregazzi, and Miss Blanche Young, &c. of Music. Dissolving Views, Microscope, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN

to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens, including a fine Chimpanzee, the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffes, young Leucory, young Elephants, Bonteboks, Camels, Zebras, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Otteriches, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

TOURS in IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(available for a Month) are issued at the following Stations:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	6 10 0	4 5 0
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They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the station at which the ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast; for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-book," compiled solely for their tour.

The quickest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 54, West-end-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1853.—W.

DARGAN, Esq., has placed in the hands of a Committee of Twenty-five Gentlemen the sum of £20,000 for an Industrial Exhibition, to be held on the Premises of the Royal Dublin Society in 1853, and has nominated George Roe, Esq., to be Chairman; Major Fairfield to be Deputy Chairman; and Mr. C. P. Roney to be Secretary of the said Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Monday, the 24th of July, 1852, it was resolved that the opening of the Exhibition shall take place in the first week in May, 1853.

The Committee invite Communications from Manufacturers, Exhibitors, and others.

By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary

Offices, 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, July 6, 1852.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LON-

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THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION will be CLOSED in a FEW

DAYS. Gallery, 121, Pall Mall. Admission, 1s; from Ten till Dusk.

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The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged One Shilling; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom. Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

It is not easy to ascertain from the published speeches and addresses of the several members of the Administration, what are the opinions of the Ministry as a body, or even what are the opinions of each individual upon the question of Free-Trade. Lord Derby says one thing, and Mr. Disraeli another. Mr. Walpole, the cautious man, expresses incautious and contradictory statements; while Mr. Christopher utters sentiments diametrically opposed to those which Mr. Disraeli insinuated yesterday, and to those which Lord Derby affirmed the day before. But of all the riddles ever propounded to a patient country, that conveyed in Mr. Disraeli's speech at a dinner of his constituents in Newport Pagnell, on Wednesday last, is the most puzzling. Such an extraordinary jumble of heterogeneous and warring elements was never, we believe, mixed up in one crucible before. To attempt to discover a meaning in it is almost hopeless, and the "bursts of laughter" with which the reporters have interlarded their report, and which, no doubt, saluted the orator with as much frequency as is represented, seem to have been directed quite as much against as in favour of his arguments. Mr. Disraeli reaffirmed that he would not attempt to restore Protection, that a fixed duty of four or five shillings would not only be not worth having, but extremely injudicious, and that the remedy he intended to propose for agricultural distress would be a readjustment of our whole fiscal system. He failed, however, to show any one burden unduly afflicting agriculture, and decidedly refused to inform the public what his specific remedies are to be. He stated, nevertheless, "that a negligent farmer without capital would not find the remedy (my remedy, he phrases it) much to his advantage." This assurance will be so far satisfactory to the public, though, whether it will be equally satisfactory to the farmers who expect artificial and scarcity prices for their produce, is another matter. The Minister, who seems to have caught the habit of joking from Lord Derby, refused to go into details. "We," he said, "go to the country upon principle, not upon details, though what the principle is upon which the great appeal has been made, still remains a secret. He is still of opinion that Sir R. Peel "conceived his measures in panic, and carried them with precipitancy," and for this reason he has quietly ignored all the beneficial effects which have followed. Mr. Disraeli, however, claims credit for reforming the Court of Chancery, for carrying the Militia Bill, and, indeed, for passing all the Bills which his party found ready for them when the Whigs resigned. Anticipating an absolute majority in the new Parliament, he has declared open warfare against the Opposition, upon the ground that it cannot be other than a "revolutionary Opposition," and that it cannot by any possibility attain to popularity, except by calling to its councils the Jacobin clubs of Lancashire. He has a firm belief that "the present Government is necessary for the preservation of the English Constitution," which belief he grounds on the fact "that the Opposition has peeped from its shell and developed its horns, and that from that shell it cannot emerge except enveloped in the slime of sedition." We leave all these riddles to be solved, if they be riddles, to those who have patience for such tasks; and the jokes, if they be jokes, to be appreciated by those who love wit of this calibre. It is hard to believe that Mr. Disraeli is jesting, and quite as hard to believe that he is in earnest; but, whichever he be, his speech is by far the most amusing of the many that the present elections have produced.

The 15th day of July, a day sacred in the popular superstitions of England to the pluvius Saint Swithin, figures in the French calendar as the festival of Saint Henri. Many of the most influential friends of the Count de Chambord have this year taken the opportunity of his name-day to hasten to Frohsdorf, where his little Court is held, to offer him their congratulations. Whether any political consequences will flow from the meeting of this illustrious Prince with those attached adherents whose disinterested loyalty, through a course of almost hopeless evil fortune, might alone redeem our age from the imputation of being hard and unchivalrous, remains to be ascertained. The Prince has lately taken a more active part in the management of his cause than was his former custom, but hitherto the results of his activity have been of a nature better calculated to gladden the hearts of his foes than those of his friends. Prudence and patience would at such a time as the present have been of invaluable service to him. The French nation, treacherously deprived of every vestige of dearly-bought freedom by the stern and unflinching Dictator who vaulted into the supreme power by the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, might, if left to itself, have awakened to the conviction that its best chance of constitutional liberty and permanent tranquillity lay in the restoration of the legitimate Monarchy. The opinion was rapidly gaining ground, and every fresh act of arbitrary power, and every new aggression on the few remaining rights of the French people strengthened the belief both in and out of France

that ultimately, and at no very distant day, the Bourbons, once despised and hated, would be hailed by almost all parties as the deliverers of the nation. So strongly was this felt, that even the Orleanists, and the heads of the house of Orleans itself caught the contagion of loyalty to the Legitimist principle. The reconciliation or "fusion" of the long estranged and rival houses of the elder and younger branch was looked upon as the most desirable of all political combinations; and such progress appeared to have been made, that the fusion was considered a *fait accompli*. The eminent person for whose advantage all this change in public opinion had been operating has, however, failed to turn it to account. The Count de Chambord has displayed a singular infelicity in the mode of conducting the fortunes of his cause; and, aided by the congenial and congenial impracticability of the family of Orleans, has managed, in the space of a few weeks, to convince nearly everybody, except the devoted few amongst whom loyalty to his person is both a passion and a religion, that his restoration to the throne, even if possible, would scarcely be desirable. It now appears that the long talked of "fusion" is not to take place, that the estrangement between the elder and the younger Bourbons is wider than ever, and that neither house has learned from adversity the great lessons which adversity should teach. General Changarnier, who was to have been the General Monk of the French Restoration, and who charged himself with the delicate negotiation of effecting a complete reconciliation, and joint action on the part of the two houses, has so managed the business as to give offence to and to be disavowed by both; while the Count de Chambord himself, in a letter to the Duke de Levis, which has run the round of the French press, no doubt to the great delight of Louis Napoleon, has given a desperate blow to the hopes of his party, by a cruel and ungrateful reprimand to the Count de Larochejaquelin, one of the few earnest Legitimists who possess the invaluable gift of common sense, and whose counsels, if taken, might have saved the cause of the Bourbons from utter shipwreck and ruin. But it has been the singular fatality of Louis Napoleon in his marvellous career to have always been beset served by his enemies, and no recent circumstance has so greatly strengthened his position, as the policy, or, more properly speaking, the impolicy which has been pursued at Frohsdorf since the time when the Count de Chambord first began to manage his own affairs. Whatever the value or the prospects of the Legitimist cause might have been, it is evident that it could not afford to quarrel with, or lose the active support and services of, three men like M. de Montalembert, M. de Larochejaquelin, and General Changarnier.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful branches of the Royal family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health at the marine residence of the Court, in the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness take frequent excursions in the Royal yachts, generally returning to Osborne before nightfall. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived on a visit to the Queen and the Prince and Monday.

The movements of the Court during the week are thus chronicled by the Court newsmen:—

On Saturday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, inspected the breakwater at the Isle of Portland, now in course of construction. Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal, met his Royal Highness at Osborne Pier, and embarked, in company with the Prince, on board the *Fairy*, for a cruise, returning to Osborne at half-past seven o'clock.

On Sunday morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, attended Divine service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present, and the domestic household.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Monday afternoon at a quarter before three o'clock. The Queen and Prince, the Duchess of Kent, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, embarked in the Royal yacht, *Fairy*, at Trinity Wharf, East Coves, at half-past five o'clock, and proceeded towards Ryde. The Royal party returned to Osborne a little after seven.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Princess Helena, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, embarked at Osborne Pier in the Royal yacht *Fairy*, for a cruise, returning before eight o'clock.

On Wednesday the Princess of Salerno and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale arrived on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid-of-Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Wyld has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour as Groom-in-Waiting to Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured Mrs. Hicks with her company on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hicks is the only surviving grand-daughter of Lady Charlotte Finch, who was governess to the fifteen children of George III. Her Royal Highness is now the sole survivor of these children.

The Duke of Richmond has left town for Goodwood. The Duchess, accompanied by the Ladies, and Lords Henry and Alexander Gordon Lennox, leave Portland-place for the same seat early in the ensuing week.

The Duke of Montrose has left town for Scotland. The Duchess proposes to remain in town until the middle of the next month.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzallan Howard have left town for Arundel Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have returned to this country from a *sejour* at the baths at Homburg. The noble Marquis and her Ladyship have arrived at Holderness House, en route to Wynyard Park, where Lord Londonderry proceeds immediately, to entertain the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Mr. Justice Wightman, the judges of the assize, and the magistrates of Durham.

The Marquis of Anglesea has left town for West Cowes Castle. The noble Marquis's yacht the *Pearl*, is lying off Cowes.

Mrs. Abbott Laurence, wife of the American Minister, and Miss Laurence, have left their residence in Piccadilly, for Paris, for a few days.

The Countess of Malmesbury has left town on a Continental tour.

Viscountess Jocelyn gave birth to a son on Monday last, and, with the infant, is progressing very favourably.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left town for Buxton.

Lord Charles Wellesley has left town for Ireland, on a fishing excursion. Lady Charles and family have departed from Apsley House, for Conhoit Park for the season.

Essad Bey has arrived at the residence of the Ottoman Legation in Bryanston-square, and has entered on his duties as Secretary of the Turkish Legation.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the marriage of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., with the Lady Mary Howard, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Carlisle, was solemnised at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The service was performed in a very impressive manner by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, uncle of the bride. Her Ladyship was given away by the Earl of Carlisle. After the religious ceremony had concluded, the party assembled at Lord Carlisle's mansion in Grosvenor-place, where a superb *déjeuner* was served to a distinguished party in celebration of the happy event. At half-past two o'clock the newly-wedded pair started in a carriage and four, with outriders, for Stoke-park, the right hon. gentleman's seat, near Windsor. On Tuesday was also celebrated, at St. James's Church, the marriage of the Hon. and Rev. A. Savile, youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, and the Hon. Lucy Georgiana Neville, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Braybrooke. In the afternoon the happy bride and bridegroom left town for Amesbury Abbey, the seat of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., near Salisbury, to pass the honeymoon. A matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will shortly take place between the Lady Hermione St. Maur, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Seymour, and grand-daughter of the Duke of Somerset, and Mr. Graham, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham. The marriage of Mr. Grenfell, M.P., and Miss Lascelles, daughter of Lady Caroline Lascelles, and the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, will take place on Tuesday next.

STROKE OF FORTUNE.—A young Englishman, named Johnson, who has been employed as a journeyman painter in Edinburgh, has suddenly and unexpectedly fallen into a fortune of £10,400, bequeathed to himself and his sister by a childless uncle with whom little or no correspondence had been previously kept up.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ELECTIONS.

	Liberal.	Ministerialist.
ANGLESEA	Sir R B W Bulkeley	Sir E Filmer
KENT (West) .. .		W M Smith
LINCOLNSHIRE (South)		Lord Burghley
		Sir J Trollope
MERIONETHSHIRE ..		W W E Wynne
WIGTON DISTRICT ..	Sir J M Taggart	

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Minor Canonry*: The Rev. H. L. Jenner to Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. J. B. Lodge to the rectory and office of Master or Keeper of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Colchester; the Rev. E. Jackson, to Easthope, Salop; the Rev. T. B. Morrell, to Henley-on-Thames; the Rev. E. P. Seymour, to Husham, Devon; the Rev. N. Bond, to Stoplecum-Tyneham, Dorset; the Rev. C. Cotterill, to Brauncewell, with Dunsby and Anwick annexed; the Rev. J. A. Parkinson, to Hazeleigh, Essex; the Rev. W. Collett, to Hawstead; *Vicarages*: The Rev. K. C. Baily, to Harwell, Berks; the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, to Adlingfleet, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. Eddowes, to Garton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire; the Rev. R. Shutte, rector of St. Augustin and St. Faith, and one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, to Tillingham, Essex; the Rev. J. Y. Seagrave, to Bramham, near Tadcaster; the Rev. A. Thomas, to Beunildy, Radnorshire; the Rev. J. L. Ross, to Avebury-cum-Winterborne Monkton.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Walter Field, from the parishioners of Hessele, on his relinquishing the curacy of that place; the Rev. W. Bleszby, curate of Palenot, Devon, on his leaving the parish; the Rev. J. H. Hadfield, curate of St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, from the congregation.

The Dowager Countess of Dunraven has contributed £500 towards the repairs and enlargement of Adaro church, near the family mansion, county of Limerick.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements have been made for the formation of a bishopric in the Mauritius, which is at present under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed £3000 towards the endowment of the new see. The name of the first bishop of the new bishopric has not yet transpired.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD-STREET.—A new iron railing has been recently erected, in lieu of the old dead wall, and on the site where it stood, surrounding the burial ground attached to the parish church of St. Luke, Old-street. The expense of its erection was about £735.

The usual monthly meeting of the London Union in Church matters occurred on Tuesday, when a resolution was adopted, altering the rule prescribing regular monthly meetings of the members, so as to except the months of August, September, and October. The next meeting of the society, therefore, will not take place before November. The report of the committee presented no feature of interest calling for special notice.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR GEORGE HENRY SMYTH, BART., OF BRERECURCH HALL, ESSEX. This warm-hearted hospitable country gentleman died on the 11th inst. For many years he sat in Parliament for the town of Colchester, almost uninterruptedly from 1835 to 1850, in which latter year he retired in consequence of ill-health, and was succeeded by the present member, Lord John Manners. The baronetcy, which the deceased inherited at the decease of his father, the late Sir Robert, in 1802, was conferred 30th March, 1665, on Robert Smith, of Upton, Barrister-at-Law. Sir George Henry Smyth was born 30th January, 1784, and married 20th July, 1816, Eve, daughter of George Elmore, Esq., of Penton, Hants, by whom (who died 12th September, 1851), he had an only daughter, Charlotte, who married Thomas White, Esq., of Whethersfield Hall, Essex, and died 17th October, 1845, leaving issue.

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE ROBERT MEADE.

This gallant officer, second son of John, first Earl Clanwilliam, by Theodosia, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Robert Hawkins Magil, Esq., of Gilhall, Downshire, was born 29th Feb., 1772, and had, consequently, completed his 80th year at the period of his decease, which occurred on the 11th inst., at his residence, in Bryanston-square. General Meade entered the army in 1787, obtained his lieutenantancy in 1793, and, after passing through the various gradations of rank, was made full General 10th Jan., 1837. Since 1823 he has held the Colonelcy of the 12th Foot. He married, 20th June, 1808, Anne Louisa, daughter of the late Sir John Dalling, Bart., and had a numerous family. His eldest son, Robert, died 22d January, 1851. Of his daughters, the eldest, Theodosia, is wife of Robert Alexander Shatto Adair, Esq.; the second, Louisa, of the Hon. George Liddell; the third, Anne, of Sir David Thurlow Cunyngame, Bart.; and the fourth, Catherine, of Captain Mortimer Ricardo. The three youngest daughters are unmarried.

SIR FREDERICK BELBY WATSON, K.C.B.

The decease of Sir Frederick occurred on the 10th instant, at New-place, St. John's Wood. He was born in 1773, the son of William Watson, Esq., Librarian of the Treasury. For many years he filled the office of Master of the Household to their Majesties George IV. and William IV., and was re-appointed at the accession of the present Sovereign. The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Sir Frederick, when first nominated to the Household, by George IV. Sir Frederick Watson was distinguished for his kindness and benevolence.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD THORNTON, G.C.B.

This eminent diplomatist died on the 3d inst. in the 86th year of his age, after a long illness. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as third wrangler in 1789, and became one of the Fellows. Having adopted diplomacy as his profession, he soon gained distinction in it. In 1812 he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm, and for his services there received the insignia of the Order of the Bath. He subsequently proceeded, in the same position, to the Courts of Rio and Lisbon, and while in Portugal had conferred on him, in 1825, the title of Conde de Castilhos, a dignity which he was authorised by his own Sovereign to accept. Sir Edward enjoyed a pension of £1786. He resided principally at Wembury House, Plymouth.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—For the last few days preparations have been going on for raising the *Duchess of Kent* steamer from the place where she lately sunk, by coming into collision with the *Ravensbourne* steamer, near Northfleet. The proceedings are conducted by Mr. Grier, the superintendent engineer of the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, by whom the unfortunate vessel is owned. The mode adopted for raising the sunken vessel is that of securing chains to it by means of the diving-bell, the other end of the chains being fastened to barges, which are moored over the spot at low water, and as the tide rises so do the barges, bringing with them the sunken vessel.

Professor Graham has presented a chemical report to the Board of Trade on the cause of the burning of the ship *Amazon*, in which, after investigating the evidence on the subject, he comes to the conclusion that the origin of the fire must remain a matter of speculation and conjecture. He does not think that it originated in the spontaneous combustion of the coals, because they were Welsh, which are not remarkable for this property, and were shipped in a dry and dusty state. He conceives that the sudden and powerful burst of flame from the store-room, which occurred at the very outset of the conflagration, is strongly suggestive of a volatile combustible, such as turpentine, which, according to two witnesses, was in the store-room, though this is denied by a third. Professor Graham found on trial that the vapour given off by oil of turpentine is sufficiently dense at a temperature somewhat below 116° to make air explosive on the approach of a light.

At the River Clyde Trust meeting, on Tuesday, Bailie Scott announced the gratifying fact, that the revenue of the Clyde for the year ending the 30th of June, exhibited the large increase of £7202 4s. 5d., over the previous year.

On Tuesday, the premises occupied conjointly by Mr. Duck, a looking-glass manufacturer, and others, situated in Crown-court, Quaker-street, Spitalfields, were greatly damaged by a destructive fire, which broke out at about one o'clock in the day. The sufferers were not insured.

The King and Queen of Sweden are expected to arrive at Berlin in the course of the ensuing week, on their way to the baths of Kissengen.

The number of dogs in Constantinople was so great a short time ago that three thousand were conveyed to an isle of the Bosphorus, with provisions sufficient to last three days. On the fourth day the Imans ascended the minarets, and exhorted them to patience and resignation.

On Sunday evening about ten o'clock, the steamer *L'Union* from La Bouille, which arrived at Rouen, with 700 passengers, upset at the landing place, owing to the passengers rushing simultaneously to one side. In an instant the fore part of the ship filled with water. In consequence, however, of the vessel being so close to the quay, and of the courage and activity exhibited by the boatmen and persons on shore, the lives of all on board were saved.

The National Council of Switzerland, in its sitting of the 8th inst., discussed the question of railways. By a first vote it had been declared by 69 votes to 22 that the lines should be constructed by companies, the Radical party voted for its being done by the State. The discussion then commenced on the articles. Art. 1 was adopted on the following terms, by a large majority:—"The construction and working of the railways on the federal territory are and remain cantonal affairs. They may be confided to private companies." The cantonal sovereignty has thus (says the *Suisse*) gained the advantage over the unitarianism.

"THE TRIBUTE MONEY." BY TITIAN.

THE addition of a *chef d'œuvre* by Titian to the British national collection is an event in our art history upon which we have to congratulate ourselves and our readers. It is seldom that £2500 of public money has been laid out more to the public advantage than in the purchase of the picture of "The Tribute Money," by the great master of the Venetian school, at the sale of the Soult Gallery, which lately took place in Paris. We say it is "seldom" that such outlays are made, and we wish it were not so. There is a point where economy becomes improvidence, when the intellectual character of a great nation is in question.

The works of the great masters of the old schools, unique in character and excellence, limited in number, eagerly sought after and prized by individual collectors—millionaires, nobles, crowned heads alike, are indispensably necessary for the use of the multitude if we would promote the study of art and the education of the public taste. Experience shows that, like good wine, these inimitable productions increase in price with age. Can anything be more reasonable, therefore, than to conclude that a liberal sum annually expended in purchasing such gems as they from time to time present themselves for sale, would be wisely invested, even in a commercial sense; to say nothing of the advantage conferred upon the existing generation, of being able to contemplate and study the objects themselves, instead of bequeathing this privilege to their descendants. The question of a National Gallery, worthy of the nation and of art, so long shuffled off, will shortly come on for definite settlement; and the question of stocking the Gallery, wherever it may be located, will then also have to be taken in hand as a matter of business.

But to return to our Titian, which has lately been hung up not in a very good light (how was it possible it should be?) in the National Picture Warehouse in Trafalgar-square. The group consists of three figures, half-length—namely, the Jew, who exhibits a piece of money to Christ; that of Christ, who points toward heaven, after delivering the memorable injunction, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's;" and behind the Jew a doctor, who looks on with an expression of malicious curiosity, wondering how Jesus will escape the trap which has been laid for him, an expression just softening into admiration at the result. The figure and face of the Jew are marked with great energy and earnestness of purpose. The Christ is dignified in attitude, though the head, particularly the upper part, does not evince that divine character which we should desire to find in it. There is a want of breadth in the forehead, and a prominence about the nose, which bespeak a model of inferior intellectuality. It is well known that Titian aimed very little at the ideal, but truthfully represented the objects which he adopted as subjects—a fact which Michael Angelo himself lamented after seeing one of his works, no other than the famous "Danaë," which Titian painted at Rome. The remark is worth repeating here, as a piece of sound criticism. "I am certain," said the great Florentine, "that, if this man were as much assisted by art as he is by nature, no mortal could go further. He has a noble spirit; but, at present, having no knowledge of design, he, in his imitation of the life, corrects nothing, nor attempts to make it better, though possessed of a manner so easy and beautiful, so full of truth and animation. But certain it is, that not having studied the best works of the ancients, the Venetians know not how to mend or give a grace and perfection to their works beyond their model, which is never perfect in all its parts. The moderns in general, cannot, from their own resources, be correct, but are obliged to make a literal copy of the object before their eyes, not knowing what it ought to be." In reading this passage, allowance, it is true, must be made for the jealousy inherent at all times to artists, from which even Michael Angelo was not free; and which his biographer Vasari, in his avowed predilection for Florentine art, would not be likely to soften or qualify.

Nevertheless, it is as a specimen of colouring, and of the peculiar handling of colours remarkable in Titian, that this picture possesses its value. The colours made use of are few, and are disposed with bold simplicity. The Christ is clothed in a crimson dress, with a blue drapery thrown across the shoulders; the Jew's dress is of a rich yellow or amber; the sky is of a deep blue, rather sombre in tone; the stone wall on the right, and the black dress of the doctor are neutral tints, closing in the picture on either side. The picture before us, therefore, remarkably illustrates the principles of colour upon which Titian is supposed to have operated, as described by Mengs:—

The colours of the iris or prism have a perfect harmony all together; but if either the red, the blue, or the yellow be taken away, the harmony is totally destroyed. It is the very same in respect to a picture: should it be wanting in the due proportion of each of those colours, it will be deficient in harmony. The reason is, that the true concordance consists only in the equilibrium of the three principal colours, the red, blue, and yellow. Rubens introduced in his paintings much of these three colours; but he did not know the just balance, like Titian, who felt within himself the rules of the most exact harmony, which pervades all his works; and therefore he must be ranked as the most perfect colourist that has ever been.

This picture, which has been engraved by Martin Rota, must not be confounded with another by Titian, on the same subject, painted by him at Ferrara in 1514. The picture last mentioned is that in the Dresden Gallery, and several copies exist of it. The Dresden picture consists of two figures only, and the style is quite different from the one before us, being highly finished in the hair, beard, and textural details, and so painted, as it is recorded, in competition with Albert Durer, whose achievements in that way are well known.

The picture which we now possess was purchased, as already stated, at the sale of Marshal Soult's collection. It had been obtained by that personage, it is supposed, with other works of art, in Spain; but when, or under what circumstances, is not exactly known. Rumours which have made their way within the walls of Parliament have been current that this identical picture was in England some years ago, when it might have been purchased for £1000 (instead of £2583, which was the price we paid). This allegation, however, has been denied, in rather qualified terms, perhaps, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and we, therefore, merely allude to it as a matter of gossip, and as an illustration, if the statement be true, of the danger of delay in the perquisition of valuable pictures.

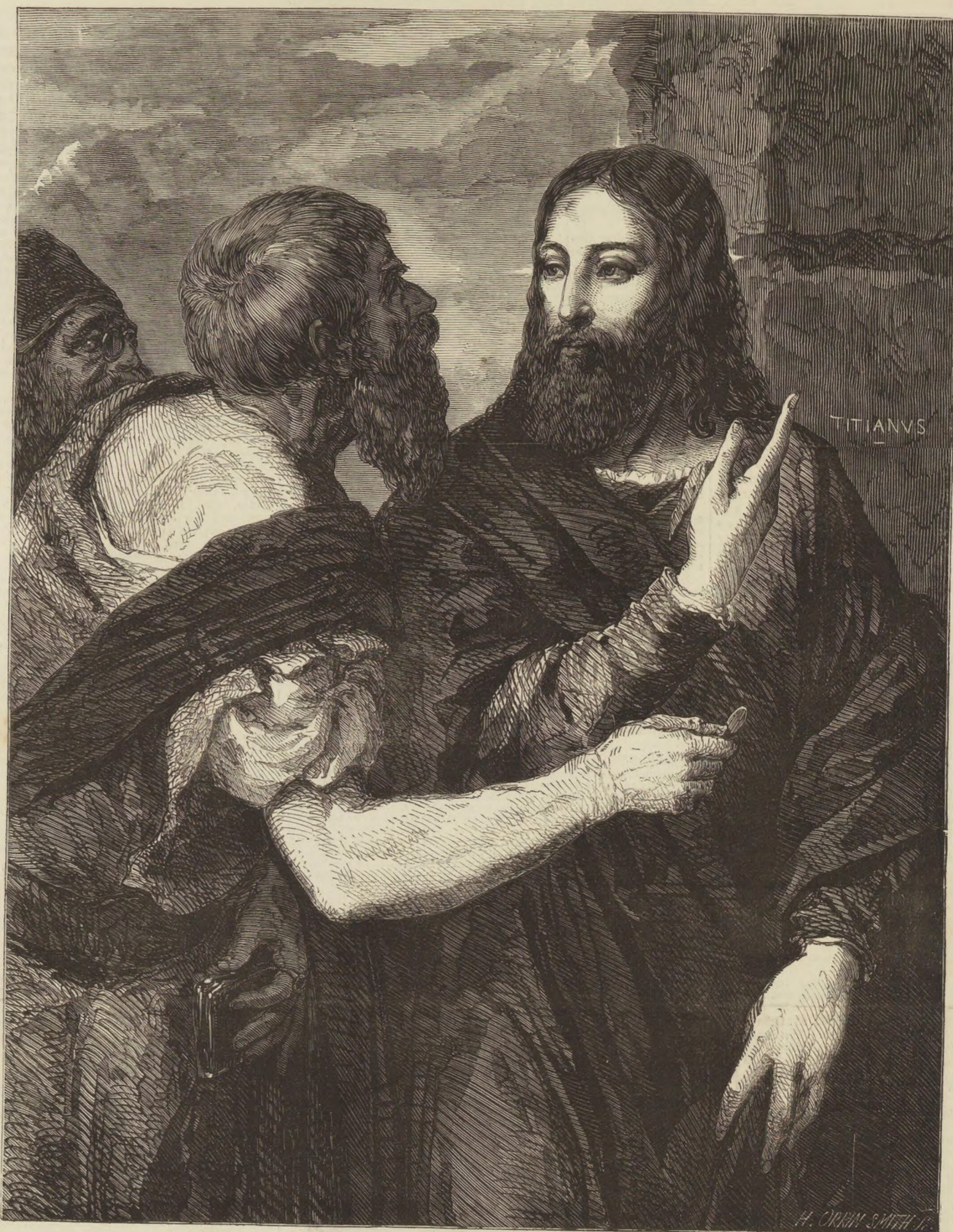
The Exhibition at the Palais Royal of the works of the artists to whom recompenses have been awarded opened on Saturday last. In the middle of the square saloon is placed the statue of Sappho, by Pradier, with the inscription *medaille d'honneur* affixed to it. The distribution of the medals and recompenses is fixed for the 19th, at twelve o'clock precisely, in the grand saloon of the Louvre. No one but the members of the Institute, artists who have been already decorated, the members of the jury, and such of the artists as have had recompenses or honourable mention awarded to their works, will be admitted to be present at this distribution.

The finishing touch is now being given to the restoration of the fine sculptures on the exterior of the old gallery of the Louvre and in a few days the scaffolding will be removed. The lower part of the building is all that now remains to be completed, and in order to defend it from mischievous attempts at injury there will be a deep trench dug along it, enclosed by an iron railing, just as it was in the time of Henry II. and Charles IX.

RARE SPECIMEN OF EARLY FLORENTINE ENGRAVING.

THE singular and interesting Engraving in the following page is a facsimile of one of the earliest specimens of Florentine engraving in the British Museum, and represents a device of the Medici family borne in triumph by Cupids. It is, most probably, the design of Sandro Botticello Vasari mentions, in the life of that artist, that the elder Lorenzo di Medici assumed "Una impresa di bronconi che buttavano fuoco."

The original is one of twenty-four of the earliest known specimens of Italian engraving, which were collected by the learned antiquary Baron Stosch, during a long residence in Florence, and afterwards taken by him to Germany. After his death they were sold by public auction, and purchased by M. Otto, a wealthy merchant of Leipsic. So much interest was attached to these rare examples by Huber, that he has given a careful description of each print in the third volume of his "Manuel des Curieux et des Amateurs," printed at Zurich in 1800. By this writer they are attributed to Maso Finiguerra. Heinekin also described them fully in his "Neue Nachrichten," printed at Leipsic in 1804, and gave *fac similes* of two. Bartich copied the description given by Huber, and from one he had seen, which had passed into the collection of the Archduke Charles, he was induced to attribute them to the same artist who designed the series of early Tarocchi Cards. Our learned countryman Ottley had not seen them, but from the two *fac similes* given by Heinekin, was inclined to believe them the work of Baccio Baldini. However, the prints vary greatly, both in respect to



"THE TRIBUTE MONEY," BY TITIAN.—JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

design and execution, and are probably by different hands, some bearing a strong similarity to those introduced in the "Monte Sancto di Dio," printed at Florence in 1477, and others to the set of Planets in the British Museum, two only of which were known to Mr. Otley, and de-

scribed by him at pp. 368, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 of his "Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving."

At the sale of the second portion of M. Otto's collection (embracing the Italian school), which took place in Leipzig in March of this year,

fourteen out of the eighteen of these interesting early specimens of Engraving produced on the occasion were secured for the collection in the British Museum. It appears that six out of the original number of twenty-four had been parted with by M. Otto during his life.



EXTREMELY RARE EARLY FLORENTINE ETCHING.—JUST ADDED TO THE PRINT-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT LEWES.



THE CATTLE SHOW, FROM THE RIVER.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING
AT LEWES.

THE annual country meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society has been held at Lewes in the past week; and, as in previous years, we shall illustrate the leading features of the gathering. The meetings, in themselves important, receive additional interest from their change of location every year, the selection being recommended by the fitness of the district for the furtherance of the objects of the society. These, it may be as well to recapitulate, are, in the words of a contemporary, employed to embody such information contained in agricultural publications, and in other scientific works, as has been proved by practical experience useful to the cultivators of the soil; to correspond with agricultural, horticultural, and other scientific societies, both at home and abroad; to encourage experimental agriculture; to promote improvements in implements and in the construction of farm buildings and cottages; to develop the science of agricultural chemistry; to ascertain the best means of eradicating weeds and of destroying insects injurious to vegetable life; to help the discovery and introduction of new varieties of useful plants; to raise the standard of education amongst the agricultural classes; to assist in improving the veterinary art, and to encourage the best modes of cultivation and the best breeds of stock; and, finally, to contribute as far as possible to the comfort and welfare of the labourer.

A most remarkable proof of the interest felt in the department of agricultural chemistry, and the large expectations entertained from it, is the announcement made a few days ago that the Society would confer a prize of £1000 for the discovery of an artificial manure as fertilising as Peruvian guano, and capable of being sold at £5 per ton. Such a discovery is not deemed impossible: yet the effect of it would be an average increase of production which Mr. Hudson, of Cassleacre, told the Earl of Derby recently would be more than equal to any protective duty the Government could place upon corn.

In these several departments the society has worked efficiently;



THE EARL OF DUCIE, PRESIDENT, 1852.

and it is our present object to show in what proportion the meeting just terminated has contributed to this beneficial result.

Sussex, we need hardly remind the reader, is noted for its breed of oxen and of sheep. The Sussex ox bears a strong resemblance to the Devon, between which and the Hereford it holds an intermediate place with all the activity of the first, and the strength of the second; with the propensity to fatten, and the beautiful fine-grained flesh of both. The site of this year's show being so remote from the short-horned districts, it would have been unreasonable to expect an extraordinary display of short-horned animals; but, taking everything into account there was no ground for disappointment. The Southdown sheep are among the best for all dry hill countries where the grass is short: and their kindly properties have caused them to penetrate into almost all parts of the country.

Lewes, the county town of Sussex, is in a locality in itself conspicuous in the annals of agriculture; and the picturesque scenery around the town formed an adventitious feature in the event which, doubtless, had the effect of attracting its share of company. Two new and interesting features of this year's display were the exhibition of poultry and of Romney Marsh sheep. The former especially supplies a great blank in the annual shows of the Society.

The show-yards were situated on the south-east of the town, and close to the railway. The structures for the reception of cattle and implements were, as usual, capacious, and judicious in detail. Refreshment booths were erected near the show-yard; and, to judge from their number and size, there was no lack of accommodation for any imaginable accession of visitors.

Thursday, July 8, was the last day of receiving the implements, stock, &c., to be exhibited in the implement-yard, and arranged by the stewards for the judges' inspection.

The following is the official list of the meeting:—President, the Earl of Ducie. Stewards of Departments—Cattle: Mr. Jonas, Mr. Milward, Mr. Barnett. Implements: Mr. Miles, M.P.; Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; Mr. Hamond. Finance: Colonel Austen, Colonel Challoner. Sale of Tickets: Mr. Henry Wilson. Receipts and Admission to Show-yard: Mr. Raymond Barker. Pavilion Dinner: Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P.; Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Shaw, Sir



TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS, AT THE WALLANDS.

John Villiers Shelley, Bart. General Arrangement of Show: Mr. Brandreth Gibbs.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday evening, when Professor Simonds delivered a lecture on "The class of diseases to which domestic animals are liable, owing to the presence of parasitical creatures in and on their bodies." The lecture was illustrated by several elaborately coloured diagrams. We select the following passage as generally interesting in a sanitary view, as well as being a subject on which there exists much misconception. In describing the class "hydatids," the learned professor, pointing to a diagram, observed, "that was the echinococcus, which was not met with in the brain, but was found in the substance of the liver, lungs, &c. That was the parasite constituting the disease called the measles in sheep. There were few external evidences of its existence, but if the animal were killed, its flesh would be found studded with small white spots, each of which spots, if carefully examined, would be found to contain a peculiar kind of hydatid (hydatid cellulosæ). Thousands and tens of thousands existed in the flesh of pigs, and the disease was very improperly called measles. He believed that Irish pigs were far more prone to it than English. Whether such flesh was fit for food or not, he would leave to those acquainted with the circumstance that every one of these spots (and there were fifty in the space of two or three inches) contained a living creature, capable of propagating its species; and, if it could not live in the human stomach, it could, at all events, resist for some time the action of the pickle in which the meat was preserved. No wonder that with such meat as this in the great metropolis, there should be found disease. There was a field for inquiry here that must be opened, and for which they were now laying the foundation in examining the diseases of animals." (Great applause.) The lecturer was characterised by simplicity and elegance of diction, laborious research, and fluent delivery.

On Wednesday morning the implement yard was thrown open to the public. To those who have not attended the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, but who visited the Great Exhibition, we can, in some measure, indicate the vastness of the display by observing that the number of implements exhibited at Lewes greatly exceeded those shown at the Great Exhibition; indeed, we believe that three makers alone had more implements on view than the whole number exhibited at the Glass Palace. The quality had improved with, in many instances, a reduction in price, the result of an increased demand. Looking at the implement-yard, it would seem that our great implement-makers have a strong opinion that agriculture is not quite ruined. As an instance of the good effects of competition, we may mention that Captain Stanley Carr introduced at one of the weekly meetings of the Agricultural Society the subject of glass milk pans, showing a specimen of the low-priced ones used in Germany. Dealers and glass manufacturers said they could not be produced at the price (2s. per dozen). However, an order was sent out to Germany, and Mr. Patterson, of Water-lane, exhibited some at Lewes, and was willing to execute orders at the above price. At the stand of Mr. Cogan, Leicester-square, we found some milk pans of English manufacture, but of the German shape, at the same price as the German article. A few months ago, it was positively averred that English glass milk pans, of the same capacity as the German ones, could not be sold at less than 3s. 6d. each, or double the price they were being now freely offered for sale. Mr. Cogan had also a numerous assortment of milk syphons, the invention of Lord Camoys. Among the objects which attracted the greatest attention were the reaping machines, tried upon a piece of rye on the Wallands, occupied by John Eilman, Esq., the result of which was the award of a medal to Messrs. R. Garratt and Son, for an improved "Hussey" machine. [Our artist has Engraved this trial.] Here it is but right to state that, owing to an informality in forwarding a copy of the entry to the Society, by Messrs. Deane, Dray, and Co., the original purchasers of the right to make Mr. Hussey's machine, their machines were not made specially for this meeting, were not only excluded from competition, but were not allowed to enter the show-yard. The stewards, however, very considerably and properly allowed Messrs. Deane and Dray to exhibit their original "Hussey," which had previously competed with and beaten Mr. McCormick's machine, and had so successfully done its work before his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in Windsor Park. On this machine was attached a conspicuous notice to the effect that Messrs. Deane, Dray, and Co. challenged all other machines to compete with it for the sum of £50 and the expenses of the trial. We did not hear that the challenge had been accepted. Mr. Holmes exhibited an improved "Hussey," which by the action of a simple lever, graduated the closeness of the cutters to the ground, by which means the length of the stubble could be easily regulated at the pleasure of the conductor. The horse-bruising machine of Mr. White, of Holborn, attracted great and deserved attention.

Removed from general view, being permanently placed in the "trial yard," was a machine made by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, which thrashed and winnowed, separated the small from the large grains, measured off the work into four-bushel sacks, and on the fourth bushel being placed in the sack, a bell rang to announce the fact to the superintending workman, so that the full sack might be removed and replaced by an empty one. This machine more fully realises in agricultural mechanics the admirable contrivances seen in the manufacturing districts, where, as in the lace and other delicate textile manipulation, the mute automata of pinions, cranks, levers, and other mechanical contrivances, adaptations and combinations perform the work of sentient beings, and forcibly illustrate the immense mental superiority of man over the other animals created by the great Omnipotent, who moulded him "in his own image."

The ploughs, clod-crushers, Norwegian harrows, drills, seam-presses, &c., must be passed over with the general remark, that, when any alteration was observable as compared with previous exhibitions, an improvement had taken place. There exists considerable complaint that some of the exhibitors of agricultural implements do not execute orders at their own establishment of the same quality and price as the specimens shown at the exhibition of the Agricultural Society. This is a point of great importance, and we allude to it in the hope that the matter will be looked after by the office-bearers of the Society.

We felt great interest in the proposed treat of the many flax-dressing machines which have of late been more prominently than deservedly thrust on the notice of the public. When we were last in the trial yard, however, the experiments had not taken place. As from the specimens of those machines which we have hitherto seen, we did not anticipate any public benefit from the trial, we felt rather more than rewarded for our trouble by having our attention drawn to the fact that some flax forwarded for trial was of a quality which, prepared in the Belgian and Dutch manner, would obtain a price equal to £120; yet the provider of this flax (who, we are informed by a party, has 70 acres of like character) only makes sacks and tarpaulins of the produce. Surely here is a wide field for improvement. If flax culture is to flourish in this country, it must be by other means than destroying the fibre, by converting it into a nondescript substance called "flax-cotton."

In order to make the meeting at Lewes as agreeable and diversified as possible, more especially with the view of rendering it attractive to the lady visitors from Brighton, a Grand National Horticultural Show was added to the other attractions of the week. The following liberal sums were offered for competition:—£50 for stove and greenhouse plants; £50 for geraniums, fuchsias, and other flowers; a splendid silver cup to nurserymen for roses, presented by the Brighton Railway Company; £25 for pines, grapes, and melons; £20 for apricots, nectarines, and other fruits; £16 for cucumbers and other vegetables; £19 10s. for geraniums; and £7 15s. for heaths. The ground selected for the exhibition was the Bowling-green, formerly the Castle-yard, a spot admirably calculated for the purpose. The approach to the grounds was through the Castle-gateway (from High-street), and the whole area within the circumference of the ancient castle-walls was devoted to the exhibition. Few places in the kingdom could be found more picturesquely calculated to enhance the beauty of the exhibition. The show of ericas was remarkably splendid, and other ornamental flowers were very fine; grapes, strawberries, and pines excellent.

The Cattle-yard was thrown open to the public soon after two o'clock on Wednesday: the numbers exhibited fully equalled those of any previous year, though the proportions in the various classes were widely different. It is a general practice with the Royal Agricultural Society to offer special premiums for the peculiar stock of the particular district in which is held the current annual Exhibition. This forms one of the great advantages of the itinerant character of their annual shows; as by this means emulation is stimulated amongst the local breeders of cattle, and the good points are developed; on the other hand, local erroneous predilections are occasionally set right by the comparison with stock of other breeds. The stock selected for special prizes on the present occasion were the Sussex cattle and Romney Marsh sheep. Amongst the former were animals of every shade, from the South Hams cattle of Devon and the North Devons, with isolated individuals that might be classed with either, and at the same time defy the best judge to select the Sussex from the Devon animal when intermixed. The show of local cattle was numerous and excellent. The Sussex species, which resembles the South Hams breed, possesses very superior qualities as a beast of draught, in this respect it stands unsurpassed; by no means an unimportant point in a county containing strong clay to be ploughed, and steep hills to be ascended with heavy loads. The general superiority of horses over oxen for farm work can admit of no dispute; there exist, however, numerous special cases, such as in Sussex husbandry, where oxen as beasts of draught can be more profitably employed than horses.

The Romney Marsh sheep, like all those of a wandering character, unaccustomed to be penned up, invariably compare unfavourably with those tame obese creatures, the improved Southdown, Leicester, Cotswold, &c. They are, however, most valuable animals, capable of enduring great privations from cold and stunted food. In this quality they are superior to all other lowland sheep. The show of Romney Marsh sheep was but small, and the ewes, owing to not having had a previous training in being penned, had refrained eating the green tares offered them as food up to the period we saw them; to this was added the continued drain on their system by their lambs withdrawing the milk from them, which rendered their general appearance anything but pleasing and recommendatory to those unacquainted with their characteristics. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, it is only right to state that for their peculiar locality, no breed has yet been found to compare with them for making a profitable return to the farmer.

The show of Short-horns was very good. The two first classes, however, did not possess any extraordinary feature. In Classes 3 and 4, three prize animals belonging to Mr. Charles Townley well merited attention.

The Herefords maintained their well-merited character, and Lord Berwick again obtained a large share of the prizes—namely, four out of ten. The Devons, though not so numerous as at Exeter, were quite equal to those exhibited both there and at Windsor. In Class 3 (cows in milk or in calf), the one which obtained the first prize of £20 was the finest animal of the kind we ever witnessed: it stood No. 115 in the catalogue, and was exhibited by Mr. Saml. Farthing, of Sturkey Court, near Bridgewater; it was 3 years and 4 months old. In Class 4 was another superb animal, exhibited by the same gentleman, being a 2 years and 3 months (in-calf) heifer; it obtained the first prize of £15.

The second prizes in each of the above classes were awarded to animals belonging to Mr. James Quartly, of Mollond.

The show of Horses for agricultural purposes was large and good. The Suffolk horses preponderated in number, and obtained the whole of the prizes. The show of roadsters was neither numerous nor excellent. The mares in foal and fillies were quite equal to those seen at any previous exhibition.

In Leicester Sheep, Mr. William Sandy carried away the whole of the prizes, six in number, and £120 in amount. In this class of animals there was nothing particular to remark.

In the Southdown class Mr. Jonas Webb was again very successful. The animals in this class were of a very even character generally, and certainly did not evince any falling off. The long-wools were not numerous, nor was there any matter in this class meriting particular comment.

The show of Pigs was very numerous. Poultry was shown for the first time at the Society's Exhibition, and made a very interesting display. In stating this, however, we are not sufficient enthusiasts to deem a male and a pair of female Cochins worth twenty-five guineas. We heard of 150 guineas being refused for another pair. Next week we shall engrave some of the Prize Cattle.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dined with a numerous body of his constituents, at Newport Pagnel (Buckinghamshire), on Wednesday evening, when he took occasion to give the latest version of his views on "Protection," "the better adjustment of agricultural burdens," "fixed duty on corn," and "the new principle of justice to the cultivators of the soil," on each of which the right hon. gentleman, with his usual ingenuity, kept ringing the changes until he found himself inculcating upon the farmers, with all the fervour of an ardent Free-trader, the necessity of "ardour and enterprise," with a view to their accomplishing "cheap production," as the grand desideratum of the day.

Mr. Disraeli, after some prefatory remarks, proceeded to say:—

Gentlemen, when I addressed you last, as your member, in this room, you will remember what was then the position of the Opposition of that day. It was one of great difficulty. The change of 1846 was a change of the most remarkable description. I was, among others, opposed to that change. (Cheers.) I thought the risk of that change was too great under the circumstances—too great for the country to incur. I thought the disturbing circumstances, so far as the agricultural interests were concerned, which that change would produce, was not a matter of theory—that they were inevitable, and that no one had a right to incur the responsibility of voting for a change so unprepared, insecure, and so inconsistent—(Hear, hear, and cheers)—and I must say, gentlemen, that every subsequent session of Parliament has perfectly fortified the opinion I then formed. (Cheers.) I knew—all knew the effects of that change upon our position. We all knew that we should have very great difficulty in regain the position we had lost. At all times it is difficult to regain a position which is forfeited; and I stated, years ago, my individual conviction of that sound policy which it was your duty to follow. But, gentlemen, your opponents were ever anxious that you should pursue a false policy. They have always said, "Ask only for that which it is impossible to get, and then you will occupy a sensible position." (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, we occupy safe ground by demanding that which is truly practicable, instead of following the tactics of an Opposition, which would, in the precipitancy of their strong convictions knock their brains against the first opposing wall they meet. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I told you to form your views a little more deeply than foolish. I said, "There is great agricultural distress in consequence of a change in the law; your opponents taunt you when you seek to go back to that law, and they are all sufficient in that opposition. I want you to ascertain what is the cause of your suffering, and, if possible, to accept the new policy, and to consider what recompense you can find in other measures." (Hear.) Gentlemen, that was the advice I presumed to give, and it is a question most interesting to the numerous and most influential body assembled here to-day. I say, what is the reason the English producer, the English occupier of land, cannot compete with the foreign producer or occupier of land? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I have always said, and I don't know that I have ever heard any argument of an intelligent opponent which I really could refer to as in any way conclusive against it—I have always said, the reason is "that the English producer is under a system of taxation—(Loud cheers)—a system which is in general applied to himself—which is in particular applied to the class to which he belongs—entailing upon him burdens which do not allow him to run the race on equal terms with the others. (Loud cheers.) That is what I said. And, gentlemen, I have also said that the Protectionist system was not to be justified unless you can show these circumstances exist. (Hear, hear.) And I still believe these circumstances do exist in this country, however much they may be modified, and that the principle protection is sound—that in a society which is artificial, in which there exists a financial system so complicated as our own, it was much better to adhere to compensating arrangements for the protection of the cultivator of the soil, than that you should madly leave him an unequal competitor with the foreigner. (Cheers.) And this principle, I say, is always to be modified according to existing circumstances. But, gentlemen, the Protective principle was not only a sound one, but it was a principle to the advantage of the country, and the only principle upon which our present system of finance could be vindicated. You could not vindicate a system that rested individually and mainly upon the cultivators of the soil, unless in its operation it gave some compensatory relief to those whom it placed under particular restrictions. Well, I say, gentlemen, if the country has chosen to abrogate that system, and if the majority of the people of this country are of opinion it would be unwise to recur to it, I say we must seek by other means—(Cheers)—and in another direction—(Repeated cheers)—to place the cultivators of the soil in a fair and just position. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that is all I have ever said. It is what I am perfectly ready to maintain. I said it in Opposition, as your member; and I say now, as a Minister of the Crown, I am perfectly prepared to advise her Majesty to carry it out. (Great Cheering.) Now, gentlemen, it has sometimes been said that the policy I wish to pursue has been but of limited compass—that it referred only to the burdens entailed upon land by our system of unfair taxation. Well, gentlemen, in the first place, if there are any particular burdens on one class which the rest of society do not bear, I say, as a matter of principle, that there ought to be redress. (Hear.) But I utterly deny that at any time I have told you that proper measures of redress were solely or wholly to be got by any advantage which might arise from the adjustment of particular burdens entailed by local taxation. Three years ago, in this room, I advised you to take that particular grievance into your consideration, and to work it out, because your claim for redress was founded upon justice—(Yes, yes)—and because justice would be sanctioned by the great body of the country. (Cheers.) And what has happened since I thus advised you proves that my advice was a good one, for many gentlemen in the House of Commons who did not represent agricultural constituencies voted for the motions I brought forward on the subject, because they could not withhold their approval of what had the high sanction of national justice for its support. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I have not told you—I do not tell you now—that this would give you a sufficient, or that this would give you the chief, means of redress. (Hear, hear.) I say no. It is in reviewing, it is in adjusting, the whole system of national taxation; it is in placing this system upon a just basis that the producer will find that justice which the consumer—whichever every fair and upright man—could wish him to secure. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the old question was simply this:—You said it required a system of legislation which would secure to you an artificial price. You were always taught to believe that in raising prices you would find redress; and, in my opinion, it would have been very wise not materially to have destroyed the old system. (Hear, hear.) But there is another view of the case—another view of your position—another means by which you may obtain redress—and a means more practical than recurring to the past—which is beset with infinite difficulties. It is not to increase prices in order that you may have a fair remuneration for your toil; but it is, gentlemen, to reduce the cost of production. (Immense cheering.) Now that is the sound advice which the agricultural interest must act upon. (Hear, hear.) You are told that it is one of the necessities for the prosperous condition of England that the bread of the people should be cheap. Well, I say take care that the producer of that bread shall be able to produce it as cheap as possible. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, you will find if you adopt that view of the case that you who are occupiers of the soil will more gradually get the feeling of the country in your favour, and at the same time more perfectly secure compensation for yourselves. It is, as I have said, in reviewing the system of taxation which exists, and in the adjustment of that system, that the cultivators of the soil will find that compensation which they have a right to expect from the abrogation of that law which gave them artificial prices—(Applause)—and I say, in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with the temper of the country, let your produce now be raised upon the cheapest possible principle. (Applause.) But, then, it follows you must not allow your native produce to be shackled by laws which hinder the producer from competing with foreign countries. It follows that in the new principle of justice the cultivators of the soil shall no longer remain the only class incapable of receiving a fair profit for their industry. It follows you must take care that the same justice be done to all her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) And I am well aware, gentlemen, if the question be viewed in that light, and if taxation shall certainly be placed upon a new principle, I am convinced we shall be able to bring forward measures of relief which will receive the sympathy and approbation and support of all the various classes of this country. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I am sometimes told that we supported in Opposition what is called the Protectionist policy, but have abandoned it in the responsible position of the Ministers of the Crown. Gentlemen, I should like to hear that accusation made in the House of Commons by any of my opponents. You know very well, gentlemen, I have never been one of those who asserted that any sufficient compensation for the abrogation of a law of Protection could be fairly found in a moderate fixed duty upon corn. I have all along declared in my official position, that I should be extremely glad, as a financial measure, if a moderate duty were agreed upon. It would bring an immense quota to the national revenue, and I think it is a very great mistake, so far as financial considerations are concerned, to suppose that a duty upon corn is a trifle; but it seems to be determined that we shall not raise any portion of the revenue from foreign grain. But suppose, gentlemen, that a measure were passed—say a 5s. or a 4s. duty upon the importation of corn into this country: suppose this, and I ask, will that

place you in a position equal to that which you occupied in 1845? (No, no, no.) This would be a relief, gentlemen, I have never supported, and it would not, by any means, greatly contribute to place you in a just position. The moderate rise in prices that might accrue from this to the producer before it fell upon the consumer would not really remunerate you for the suffering you have encountered, nor rectify much that of unjust legislation of which you are the victims. (Hear.) But if you could secure this course—if you could manage to get this done—you would meet with great provocation from other classes, at the same time that you reaped no great or particular advantages. I believe if the counsel I have given be taken—which I hope, as far as I am concerned, we shall be able to execute—I believe you will receive an efficient, an effective remedy. (Applause.) I do not mean to say, gentlemen, that a negligent man without capital—(No, no)—would find my remedy much to his advantage. (Laughter.) That, none of you would desire. (Cheers.) But I say the cultivator of the soil, who embarks in his undertaking with ardour and with enterprise, with all the personal conditions requisite to success—who brings an adequate amount of skill on the one hand, and a fair share of capital on the other, will then be allowed to enter on his undertaking with a fair prospect of obtaining that remuneration which he is entitled. (Loud cheers.) Well, I say, gentlemen, it is, in my opinion, the duty of a Government to redress the grievances under which the agriculturists have unjustly suffered. I say more, it is their duty to do so if they have the opportunity; and I say further, it is their duty to meet the electors of the country, and to ask from them an opportunity of effecting this redress. (Cheers.) And what are our prospects, gentlemen, of success in that particular? If I thought we could only obtain that redress by a continuation of support from the counties of England, although I might think the case abstractedly a just one; although I might feel that being just we should not refrain from doing that which is founded in justice, yet I could only do it with regret; under such circumstances I might shrink from attempting the great risk of conciliation. (Hear, hear.) But as far as I can view the appeal which Mr. Lord Derby has made to the nation, I see no evidence that only one class—the agricultural class—is about to give its sanction to such views. (Hear.) I see some of the greatest towns in the country—(A voice, "Liverpool")—eagerly and zealously advancing to give us the opportunity of bringing forward these measures, and that they believe such remedial measures to be just and necessary. An hon. friend had just mentioned Liverpool, and Liverpool is the greatest port of England—(Cheers)—much more extensive than London. But this decision of Liverpool is not unaccompanied by others equally startling and satisfactory. The city of Dublin has done the same; and I have learned within these few hours that the great manufacturing town of Belfast—the Manchester of Ireland—has returned two members to support the Government. (Loud cheers.) And if I take the other great ports of the country—Dover, Greenwich, and Plymouth—(Cheers)—I find the same result. Well, gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me further to vindicate the course which we took in Opposition, and which we mean to preserve in power. You have only to adhere to that principle, and make justice to the land the condition of all those you return to Parliament, and I am certain measures will be brought forward which will place you in a position to get a fair return with cheerfulness. I say with cheerfulness, for no man can do so where there is injustice. (Cheers.) I shall not for the present trouble you with the details of any measures we may present. We have been sometimes asked, "Why don't you say what you will do?" Why, gentlemen, we ought to go to the country upon principle, and not upon details. We say we think there should be measures brought forward to place the cultivators of the soil in a position to allow him to compete with foreign industry. That is the principle. We are not going to tell you what these measures of detail are. Aye or no, do you think it fair that English industry should be burdened? That is the question. (Cheers.)

On the religious controversies of the day, the right hon. gentleman having justified the course taken by the Government in the recent Maynooth debate in the House of Commons, and in issuing the proclamation against Roman Catholic processions, proceeded to brand the future Opposition in Parliament as revolutionary:—

It is my firm conviction that the Government of Lord Derby will meet Parliament in the autumn with an absolute majority. (Cheers.) To me that is not a subject of doubt. And the Ministry shall, therefore, no longer have to meet a hostile Parliament, or be restrained in its policy by any overpowering Opposition. We shall meet Parliament prepared to do our duty, under a firm conviction that the country will steadily protect us. My hon. friend (Mr. Dupre) has referred to the position in which the country would be placed if the Government did not succeed. Gentlemen, I will not conceive the alternative; but at the same time no one can be blind to the fact that the Opposition will create its organization upon revolutionary principles. (Hear, hear.) Happy was the prescience of Lord Derby when he told the Whig Opposition that the year was not ripe last year. (Laughter.) The Whigs were in office. They have shown us their character, and their policy has been received with universal scouting by the country; and they cannot, gentlemen, attain to popularity again, except by calling to their councils the Jacobin Clubs of Lancashire. (Loud Laughter.) But I feel, gentlemen, that the present Government is necessary for the preservation of the English Constitution; but the future institution of the Opposition already peeps from its shell and develops its horns, and from that shell the Opposition cannot emerge except enveloped in the shroud of sedition. (Continued laughter.) A change in the institutions of the country will be the condition of its success; and you must indeed be false to all your professions—false to that high spirit which Englishmen have ever shown—false to the traditionary association of your country, if you suffer an Opposition, founded upon such principles to govern this nation. (Cheers.) Well, then, gentlemen, when we meet in the county-hall on Friday, I want to know if you will support the principles and practices which I have so feebly detailed? (Loud cries of "Yes, yes.") Will you be prepared to say, "We shall have justice done to the soil—(Yes, yes)—we shall have our legislation conceived in the spirit of the age—(Yes, yes)—which is the spirit of justice." (Cheers.) Will you be prepared to say, "We will have the Protestant Constitution of this country preserved, not with the sectarianism of bigots, but with those who believe that Protestantism is the only safeguard of English liberty." (Loud cheers.) These, gentlemen, are the issues before you. Be prepared to fight against those difficulties and compunctions which an unwise and eccentric opposition may create, and in the ancient spirit of the men of Buckinghamshire, which has conquered in times that are past, and which now, I believe, will carry us on to that higher triumph which yet awaits us. (Loud and repeated cheering.)

GAROTTE ROBBERY IN LEEDS.—On Tuesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, as Mr. John Shaw, of Cawood, near Selby, was returning to his inn, after having disposed of some pigs, he was accosted near the Kirkgate market, which is in the very heart of Leeds, by three well-dressed women, one of whom professed to show him the place he was in search of. Mr. Shaw, being a comparative stranger in the town, put himself under the woman's guidance; the other females having walked away in another direction. When they had arrived at about half the centre of the market, Shaw was seized by a person coming suddenly and silently behind him, who threw his arms across his shoulders, and gagged him with one hand, and with the other twined his neckcloth. The assailant pressed his knuckles against his throat, and placing his knee against the hollow of Shaw's back, succeeded in prostrating him. While he was thus powerless on the ground, the women took from his pocket his purse, containing about £22 19s., composed of bank notes, gold, and silver. Having struggled very hard against this violence, Shaw managed to disengage himself from the man, and, running after the woman, captured her before she had got far. However, he was again followed and seized by the male accomplice. Shaw, after a most desperate struggle, again obtained possession of the money. The ruffian tried to tear him from the woman, whereupon Shaw cried out "Murder!" The alarm brought policeman Sharp up, and the man, seeing danger at hand, made off, and succeeded in escaping. The female prisoner, who had again secured the purse of money, tore herself from Shaw's exhausted grasp, and was also beating a rapid retreat in another direction, when Shaw followed her, and after a short chase, captured her. The market watchman and policeman then came up, when he again recovered the purse, but the notes were gone. They were, however, afterwards found upon the person of Mary M. Andrew, which was the name of the woman. She was committed to take her trial at the York assizes.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a dreadful accident occurred on the railway at Burnley, by which four of the passengers were killed and several severely injured. It appears that on that morning several monster excursion trains left Burnley, conveying upwards of 5000 of the teachers, children, and friends of the various Sunday-schools of the town to York, Goole, Liverpool, and other places. The Goole train engaged by the Wesleyan Methodists consisted of about thirty-five carriages, containing some 1200 persons, and reached Burnley on its return about 11.30 p.m. Before the engine could be disposed of, after having been detached, the train, from its weight, was again in motion, and before the pointsman could attend to his duty, had passed on, down the incline to the usual passenger platform, which is adapted for only a short train, and terminates in a strong stone wall. The train entered the station with considerable impetus and dashed against the buffers protecting the wall, two of the carriages being completely raised on end and almost shivered to pieces by the concussion. The screams and groans of the unfortunate passengers were terrific. Mr. Superintendent Carswell, with a party of the county constabulary, was soon on the spot, and resorted to active measures for the extrication of the injured, four of whom were found to be quite dead, and some twenty or thirty seriously injured. The pointsman (John Parker) is in custody to await the result of the inquest which was ordered to take place on Wednesday.

It is stated that Sir Richard Keane, Bart., brother to Lord Keane, has been selected to take charge of and organise a police force to do duty in Australia, to be composed of 2000 of the Irish constabulary force.

A large portion of the estates of the Earl of Shannon, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, was sold on Tuesday by auction, in lots, at the Encumbered Estates sale-room, and brought, in the aggregate, the sum of £103,600.

At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of London, held on Wednesday afternoon, a dividend was declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum clear of Income-tax.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria has given orders for the construction of the railroad from Szolnok to Debreczin to be commenced immediately.

The editor of the *Dublin Commercial Journal* appends the following to a very sober and intelligent article upon the emigration to Australia:—"Even since the above was written, the mania in Dublin for emigration to Australia has increased to an almost ludicrous extent. One odd instance may sufficiently illustrate the wide-spread feeling:—'The writer of the above article (written at the beginning of the week), aroused by his own words, is now on his way to the land of gold, without even waiting for a 'proof,' and when this page meets his eye he will be on the other side of the world.'"

THE CRY OF ST. SWITHIN.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, desired that he might be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops; and his request was complied with. But the monks, on his being canonized, considering it disgraceful that he should lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done with solemn procession on the 15th of July. It rained, however, so violently for forty days together at this season, that the design was abandoned. A similar superstition is attached by the French to the fête of St. Medard.

SHAME! would ye store up an old man's dust,
Even though a Saint he be?
My coffin nails are red with rust,
For the heavens they weep for me.
Each sailing cloud, like a grey-winged dove,
Droppeth down in very ruth,
For like them have I known what it is to love
The green wolds from my youth.

Still let me hear the wild winds rave,
Let me feel how fresh the sod
Where the willows droop and the grass-blades
And the children's feet have trod.
Light lies the mould on my time-bowed head,
Where I slumber so calm, so lone;
And yet ye would change the earth's wide bed
For four steep walls of stone.

Forbid it, ye dews of evenfall!
Forbid it, ye clouds of heaven!
Behold! the sky letteth down her pall,
And wide are her flood-gates driven.
Rush on, rush on, ye precious showers—
Sweet tides, pour down again;
Dear earth, the day shall yet be ours,
In the ransom of the rain.

We were not made of the crumbling lay,
To be bent, like beasts, in a stall;
Or to poison the air where the living pray,
While the earth has room for all.
A time shall come when the dead man's claim
Shall make its voice be heard;
And the brow of the fool grow red with shame
In the light of the living Word!

"Ashes to ashes!" So should it be,
"Dust unto dust," returned;
The leaf to the worm, and the worn-out tree
To the pure green grave it has earned;
Lift up then, O west wind, thy warning cry,
Ye torrents, speak trumpet-loud—
Be your tempest, swift-rushing, a sign on high,
As the lightning from the cloud.

The wild wind ulls, soft drift the showers,
Long-silent steps recalling;
I hear Heaven's tear-drops on the flowers,
Like prayers on childhood falling.
Poor clay! thy day of dread is o'er;
Turn to thy rest again;
And a benison sound for evermore
In the rushing of the rain!

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The following circular has been issued this week to the various local committees of the late Exhibition:—"Circular to the Secretaries of Local Committees relative to the Distribution of Medals, Certificates, and Jurors' Reports. Office of the Royal Commission, 1, Old Palace-yard, July 12, 1852. Sir.—You are aware that her Majesty's Commissioners intend presenting to each of the exhibitors in the late Exhibition a medal, a certificate, and a copy of the jurors' reports, in commemoration of the event. This has been delayed until now in consequence of the great labour in preparing the jurors' reports. They are, however, now completed, and her Majesty's Commissioners have every reason to suppose that they may be able to commence the distribution on the 1st of August. It has been hitherto the intention to issue to each exhibitor a circular, on production of which at this office, he, or any agent he might appoint, might receive the medal, certificate, and jurors' reports intended for him. It has, however, been suggested that, in some localities, there is a wish that such distribution should take place in a more public manner, conducted either by the local committees, or by the municipal authorities of the place. Should such a wish prove to be general, her Majesty's Commissioners would consider it their duty to meet it in every way in their power, and render due distribution of these honorary distinctions as gratifying as possible to the feelings of the exhibitors. I am, therefore, instructed by her Majesty's Commissioners to request you to be so good as to convene a meeting of the local committee for your district, and to ascertain their views upon the subject. Your committee will, perhaps, deem it proper to consult with the municipal authorities, but her Majesty's Commissioners would prefer continuing to communicate with the committees who have already rendered them such signal assistance, leaving the local arrangements entirely to them. Should your committee be disposed to undertake this duty, her Majesty's Commissioners would forward to you, free of expense, the medals, &c., for distribution, and they would be glad to cause to be printed, by their own printers, any circulars or other documents which might be necessary, but they would not feel themselves justified in incurring any further expenditure. As the time is now rather short, her Majesty's Commissioners will be glad of an early reply, conveying the opinion of your committee upon this subject; viz. whether they are willing to undertake a local distribution of medals, or whether they prefer its being entirely managed by the officers of the commission, as has been hitherto intended? I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant HENRY C. OWEN, Captain Royal Engineers.

THE TROOPS IN CEYLON.—It is not generally known that the island of Ceylon contributes more towards the expense of its military protection than any other of the British possessions. The local Government pays over to the Imperial Government the sum of £24,000 annually; and it undertakes, besides, to victual the troops on receiving the regulated ration stoppages, and to defray the allowances to the staff and regimental officers, the expenses of transport, barrack supplies, and repair and maintenance of all military buildings and fortifications, so that the only charges upon the British Government, in respect of the military defences of the island, are the pay of the troops, the expense of munitions of war, and the cost of the ordnance establishment maintained for their care and custody, diminished to the extent of the contribution above-mentioned. The liberality of the colonial Government also enables the soldiers to drink Bass's ale at the inland stations, cheaper than it can be had in London, viz. 6d. a quart.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At a meeting of the committee of this society held on Monday—Sir H. Webb, Bart., in the chair—it was moved by Sir J. S. Lillie, and unanimously resolved, "That the secretary be directed to communicate with the various parochial and other authorities of the metropolis as to the necessity of providing water-troughs in certain localities, for the purpose of supplying dogs and other animals with drink in sultry weather, and to express to such authorities the willingness of the society to operate with them in contributing towards the expense of providing such troughs, and that the secretary do report the result to the next meeting of the committee."

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Under a recent act, improvements will be made in Piccadilly and near Buckingham Palace. The Thames embankment, under another act, is now being formed.

Gunnery experiments are going on at Shoeburyness, under the directions of a committee of naval and artillery officers, with eccentric shell, with a new class of gun—a 10-inch long gun of 116 cwt. This huge piece, however, burst during one of the trials, which has stopped the proceedings of the committee until a new gun can be cast.

The thunder-storms of last week did considerable damage in the northern parts of England. In the vicinity of Newcastle, Gateshead, Darlington, and Alnwick, several lives were lost.

The total quantity of coffee imported into the United Kingdom in the five months ending the 5th of June last, was 16,150,716 lb. against 14,752,592 lb. imported in the corresponding period of 1851.

The total quantity of unrefined sugar imported in the five months ending the 5th of June, 1852, was 2,898,399 cwt. against 2,858,271 cwt. in 1851, and 2,489,987 in 1850.

The importations of tea in the present year are less by 3,000,000 lb. than those of the first five months of 1851, but exceed those of the similar period of 1850 by more than 5,000,000 lb. The importations in 1852 were 38,783,548 lb.; in 1851, 41,885,905 lb.; and, in 1850, 32,644,709 lb.

In the first five months of 1850 we imported 5,286,761 lb. of un-manufactured tobacco; in 1851, 9,073,084 lb.; and in 1852 the importations seem to have fallen off to 4,718,262 lb., or little more than the half of the corresponding period of 1851. The importations of manufactured tobacco also show a decline of something like 200,000 lb.

It is stated that arrangements are in progress for extending the privilege of sending books, magazines, and pamphlets by post, at the low rates adopted for inland carriage of these articles, to the settlements of Australia.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A N—Mr Staunton, and then Mr Buekle
ANGUS—It was played in November and December of the year 1843
DELTA, Tambridge Wells—Mr Holton's problem is quite correct. The error, if any, must be in the printing of the solution, which shall be looked to
EINKST—You should join the St George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square
A VICTIM—The system of playing Chess for a shilling stake in the Cigar Divans is productive of so much evil—both on account of its lowering the character and respectability of the game, and from its fostering a class of idle, dissipated players—that no one with a proper regard for himself or the science should ever be led to play for money in a public room
P P New Club—The Chess-players Chronicle is published regularly on the 1st of every month, and, as the leading organ of communication for players throughout the world, is indispensable in every Chess Club worthy of the name
M P—1. Judy is a lady. 2. Mr Cochrane's new work, "Loose Indian Chess Leaves," will be printed and published in Calcutta
AMATEUR—Sketches of British Chess-players are under consideration
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 439 by Alpha, Jerry, Sigma, M P, Rev J T N, R B, White, Surrey, Murdoch, D D, R R of Ashford Jack of Shrewsbury, Bodger, Judy, are correct
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 440, by Judy, P J of Edinburgh, M P, F R G, Philo-Chess, M N D, R R of Ashford, Jamaica, Bodger, Beppo, R D M, M E R, L L B, X X X, T T B, Kito Stevens, are correct
SOLUTIONS OF EXOTICIAS by Judy, R R, Sigma, True Blue, Stultus, M P, G R, S P Q R, O P, are correct; all others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 438.

BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. WHITE.
1. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q B sq 3. Kt takes B R to Q R sq
2. Kt to Q B 7th R to Q Ktsq (best) 4. K to his 7th

If White now play the Rook to Kt sq, he will be mated. He therefore takes the Q R Pawn, whereupon Black takes R with Pawn, and wins easily. This simple solution was overlooked by Cozio.

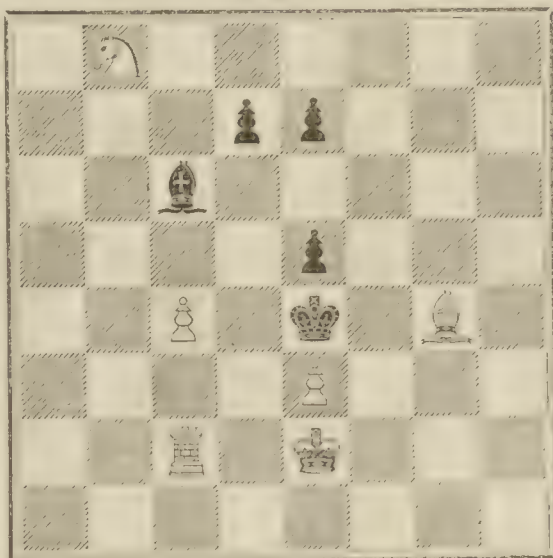
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 439.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to Q B 3d (ch) K takes B 3. R to K B 5th K takes Kt
2. Kt to Q B 5th (ch) K takes Kt 4. R takes Kt—Mato

PROBLEM No. 442.

By F. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following instructive game is the one mentioned in our last as having been played, at the Edinburgh Chess Meeting, by Mr. Staunton against the Rev. T. Gordon ("Gamma"), Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Melkie, consulting together; Mr. Staunton giving his opponents the odds of the Pawn and two moves:—
(Before playing over the game, remove White's King's Bishop's Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (The Allies). WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3d
2. P to Q 4th Kt to K 4th
3. P to Q 5th Kt to K B 2d
4. P to K B 4th P to Q 3d
5. Kt to K B 3d P to Q B 3d
6. B to Q 3d B to K Kt 5th
7. P to Q B 4th P to K Kt 3d
8. Castles B to K Kt 2d (a)
9. Kt to Q B 3d Kt to K B 3d
10. B to K 3d B takes Kt
11. Q to her B 2d (b) Kt to K Kt 5th
12. R takes B Kt takes B
13. Kt to K 2d (c) Q to her Kt 3d
14. R takes Kt Kt to K 4th (d)
15. Q to her 2d Castles on K's side
16. P to K R 3d (e) R to K R 3d
17. K to R 2d R to K B 2d
18. Q R to K B 3d Q R to K B sq (f)
19. P to K Kt 4th B to K Kt 4th (g)
20. R to K Kt 3d

(a) The second player has already a much freer and better game than he ought to have at these cramped odds.
(b) P to K R 3d at this instant would have driven back the Bishop, or have compelled him to capture the Kt, and in either case have saved the Allies a world of trouble and embarrassment afterwards.
(c) Evidently to prevent White, after he had taken the Bishop, from planting his Bishop at Q's 5th.
(d) By this somewhat unlooked-for coup, White greatly improved the advantage in position which he had acquired.
(e) Their best resource, we believe. If they had ventured to take the Kt, the consequence would have been speedily fatal. For example—

BLACK. WHITE.
18. P takes Kt R to K R 3d
19. K to B 3d Castles on K's side (ch)

(f) The peculiarity of the situation affords him ample time for thus maturing the attack.
(g) At this moment the position is very interesting. Any other move than the odd-looking one made would apparently have permitted the adversaries to gain time, and probably to extricate themselves from their thraldom.

(h) They should rather, perhaps, have played this Rook to Kt Kt 2d; but in any case their position would have been unavailing.
(i) To those who may be at the pains to analyse the movements from this crisis it will be quite evident that every step, both in the assault and the defence, was the result of mature deliberation. The advance of these Pawns, for instance, though at first sight it looks hazardous and premature, will be found the only mode of prosecuting the attack with safety and vigour; for, hampered as they were, the consulting players still retained the superiority in force of pieces, and required only a little breathing time to escape from their constraint and turn the tide of battle against their foe.

(k) We believe this to be the best move. If Black, in reply to it, had taken the offered Pawn, White would have moved his King to B 2d, and then have brought the battery of his Castles to bear upon the Kt's file with irresistible power.
(l) The correct play. If they had hazarded the obvious move of Kt to K B 4th, nothing could have saved them. *Et cetera.*

BLACK. WHITE.
24. Kt to K B 4th B takes K R
25. R takes B (ch) P takes Kt, and wins easily.

(m) Indispensably necessary before taking the K R's Pawn.
(n) This, also, like the previous move, was an important preliminary to the capture of the Pawn.
(o) Their only resource.

BLACK. WHITE.
(A) 29. Q takes B Kt to K Kt 5th (ch), and Black must lose their Queen.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

GAME BETWEEN PRINCE OUBOUSSOFF AND AN AMATEUR.

(Adopted Gambit.)

WHITE (The Prince). BLACK (Amateur). WHITE (The Prince). BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 11. Kt to Q B 3d B to Q Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P 12. B to K B 4th P takes P (a)
3. Kt to K B 3d P to K Kt 4th 13. Q takes P P to Q B 3d
4. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5th 14. K to K Kt sq (ch) K to R 2d
5. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3d 15. B to K 5th R to K B sq
6. K takes P K takes Kt 16. Q to K Kt 3d Q to K 2d
7. B to Q B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th 17. Q to K Kt (ch) K to R sq
8. B takes P (ch) Kt to Kt 2d 18. Q takes P (ch) Q to K R 2d
9. P to Q 4th P to K B 6th 19. B takes Kt (ch) R takes B
10. P takes P Kt to K B 3d 20. R to K Kt 8th—Mato.

(a) Why permit by the taking of this Pawn the entry of White's Queen into the game?

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The cholera is reported to be raging not only at Kalisch and Sieradz but in the districts lying at the mouth of the Vistula, in Russia. In some of the villages on the frontier also this terrible malady has appeared.

It has lately become the practice on the Austrian railways to place a looking-glass on the top of the locomotive, inclined in such a way as to enable the engine-driver to see the whole train reflected, so that he can at once stop in case of accident. This plan has just been adopted on the railway from Brussels to Antwerp.

It appears that the London Necropolis Company, established for the conveyance of the last remains of our common mortality to ensure perfect isolation and seclusion on the one hand, and entire freedom from interference or communication with the traffic of the South-Western Railway on the other; thus evincing an unwonted sympathy with the feelings of even the humblest classes of mourners.

A notice has been lately issued by the Commissioners of Police, Whitehall-place, calling upon all owners of dogs which showed any rabid symptoms to keep them within their houses; and which stated that should any be found at large exhibiting appearances of suffering from hydrophobia, they would be destroyed by the police, who had authority to take that course.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has become vice-patron of the Royal Irish Yacht Club, and has subscribed £20 towards the approaching regatta in the Dublin Bay and Kingstown harbour.

The spiritual representative peers for Ireland in the next Parliament will be the Archbishop of Dublin, Bishops of Tuam, Derry, and Limerick.

There are at this moment no fewer than 20 British vessels employed on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. Of these 9 are sailing vessels, and 11 steamers. Of the 11 steamers, one (the *Teaser*) is a screw ship. The *Penelope*, of 650 horse-power, is the largest vessel on the coast.

The price of admission to the National Exhibition at Cork being now reduced to sixpence, it is visited daily by an average concourse of 3000 persons, and the receipts average about £50.

The *Gateshead Observer* says that the two railway companies, the York and Berwick and Leeds Northern, have been striving, like rival singers, who could go the lowest. A director of one of the lines of road, stepping into a booking-office on the other, where he believed himself unknown, accosted the clerk, saying to him, "What is your fare to Leeds?" Silly smiling, the clerk (who pierced his *inco*) blandly replied, "We follow you, sir—whatever you charge, our fare is sixpence less."

It is stated that the elections for Liverpool cost the Derbyites upwards of £30,000, and the Free-traders £4000.

By command of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, it is ordered that the Lighthouses at the harbour of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, be abolished on and after the 1st of January, 1853.

Out of three truck-loads of cattle on the Great Western Railway, two of the animals were struck dead by the lightning which visited that part of the country in the neighbourhood of Swindon a few days ago. What renders it remarkable is, that one animal only in each of two trucks was struck, and five or six other animals in each escaped uninjured.

In the neighbourhood of Abingdon (says the *Reading Mercury*) many farmers are ordering the feeding of their beans, the blight having most unmistakeably shown itself. About Farringdon the blight among the beans is very general. A great many fields have been cut down and ploughed in, in order to prepare the land for turnips, swedes, and other roots.

The accounts from the different parts of the country state that hay-making is going on favourably, but the crop generally is not of the average weight.

At the last week's meeting of the Committee of the Catholic University, the sum of £3544 was announced to have been received since the previous monthly meeting, of which £2309 was from America, and £200, an anonymous subscription, through Archbishop Cullen. The amount altogether received from the United States since the despatch of the collecting missionaries to that country approaches £3200.

The custom duties of the port of Dublin for the last week were £16,000, against £25,070 in the corresponding week of last year, making a difference of £9200. Tea, £4600; sugar, £1817; wine, £1860; spirits, £450; tobacco, £3970; miscellaneous, £523.

Three young females were drowned while bathing a few days ago, in the county of Kerry. They were sitting for a moment on a rock at the edge of the water in the Shannon, when a swell came and swept them off, and no aid being near they were all lost.

The total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom which entered inwards during the first five months of the present year was 9928, with a tonnage of 2,153,703, against 11,323, with a tonnage of 2,251,141, in the corresponding period of 1851. This shows a decrease of 1495 vessels, and of 98,000 tonnage, as compared with 1851. The foreign countries with respect to which there is a decrease of trade, are—Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, German States, France (30 per cent.), Spain, Portugal (75 per cent.), Italy (100 per cent.), other European States (75 per cent.), and America. The only countries which appear to be increasing are Norway and Holland.

The declared value of all British and Irish produce exported to foreign countries within the five months ended the 5th of June, 1851, amounted to £27,780,296 against £27,865,731 in the corresponding period of 1851, and £26,027,948 in that of 1850. Although the declared value of all the cotton manufactures exported this year is less than that of 1851 by £533,000, the actual quantity of cotton manufactures exported in the present year exceeds that of last year by 19,000,000 yards.

The sum of £90,000 has been offered in private chamber to the Commissioners of Encumbered Estates, in Dublin, for the Earl of Shannon's Cork Harbour and Bandon property, without including the advowsons and tithes, but it was declined, as the day of public sale is so close at hand that no part of the estates will be disposed of by private contract.

It appears, from the returns prepared by the Board of Trade, that during the five months ended the 5th of June last, we imported not less than 52,338,676 eggs, the whole of which were entered for home consumption. Of these, two-thirds were delivered to supply the London markets. The average monthly consumption of foreign eggs is 15,000,000. The importations of butter during the first five months of the present year were 117,797 cwt., against 129,926 cwt. in the corresponding period of last year.

The declared value of all the foreign watches imported into the United Kingdom in the five months ending the 5th of June, 1852, was £403,536, against £44,018 worth imported in the corresponding period of 1851. The quantity of gloves imported in the first five months of the present year was 1,354,189 pairs, against 1,645,459 in the corresponding period of last year. In embroidery and needlework there seems to have been a great falling off in the course of the present year, as compared with 1850 and 1851. The total quantity imported in the first five months of 1852 was of the value of £40,970, against £64,100 in 1851, and £95,259 in 1850.

Owing to the scarcity of Indian meal at the western seaports at present, the price of that article of food has risen in the county of Mayo £1 per ton.

The Government have issued a circular to all clerks of petty sessions in Ireland, cautioning them against interfering in any manner whatever with the present elections.

The total quantity of pig and sheet lead imported into the United Kingdom in the official year 1851 was as follows:—Pig and sheet lead, 15,591 tons; lead ore, 2790 tons; and white lead, 47 tons. Of copper we imported 35,683 loads; of ore, 6442; of regulus, 1093; of pig, 2950; of wrought, 3950; of plates and coils, 22 tons. The declared value of the copper manufactures imported was £30,073 13s. 9d. The total quantity of tin imported in the year was 2887 tons, and of zinc, 22,986 tons.

From official returns just published, it appears that the Irish emigration in ten years (1841 to 1851) numbered 1,289,133 persons. The decrease in the population of Ireland between 1841 and 1851 was 1,659,330.

The Commissioners of Works are empowered by an act of Parliament, which has just been printed, to construct an embankment and public road, to extend from Vauxhall-bridge to the Chelsea-gardens, which, when completed, will be a great improvement and benefit to the public.

One day last week, as the coachman of J. W. Empson, Esq., of Ripple Hall, near Tewkesbury, was walking round the fish-pond of that gentleman with a gun in his hand, he heard a noise in the rushes, and thinking it was caused by rats, he fired in the direction from whence the noise proceeded. On walking up to the spot to bag his game, he found that he had killed 11 very fine tench.

By a fire which some nights ago broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Bathgate and Wilson, iron-founders, King-street, Liverpool, property to the extent of £20,000 was destroyed. It was, however, partly insured.

The directors of the West of England and South Wales District Bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last.

Charles Western, a sawyer, was killed a few days ago upon the premises of his employer, Mr. Oppenheim, a cabinet-manufacturer, in Wilson-street, Finsbury. The deceased was down in a saw-pit, engaged with another man in sawing a piece of timber, and was in the act of stooping with the downward motion of the saw, when a heavy pine log fell from above, and striking him upon the back, fractured the spine, and killed him on the spot.

Information has been received that Mr. James St. Albin Quin, principal cashier in the mercantile firm of Bright and Co., of Liverpool, had gone off with £1200, principally in gold. A reward of £100 is offered for his capture.

In consequence of the great difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining the assistance of men to work the floating fire-engines upon the river, the London Fire Engine Establishment have ordered a steam apparatus to be prepared, so that when a fire takes place a power equal to five or six land engines will be directed against the flames.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna states that the English Government has proposed that a European Congress shall be held at London to deliberate on measures to be taken in common relative to gold pieces, which are constantly losing their value.

From returns just issued it appears that in the month ended the 5th June there were only 594,187 gallons of wine imported. In the like period of the preceding year the quantity was 1,182,801 gallons.



GRAND ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD H.M.S. "PRINCE REGENT," AT CORK.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD H.M.S. "PRINCE REGENT," AT CORK.

The inhabitants of Cork, Queenstown, and the surrounding districts, have recently been entertained in a manner at once tasteful and elegant, and peculiarly adapted for the season; the scene of festivity being the main and quarter-decks of H.M.S. *Prince Regent*, whose ward-room officers were the entertainers, on Monday evening, the 28th ult. The amusements commenced with a very creditable display of theatricals, got up by the officers of the ship, attended by a very fashionable assemblage, comprising all the rank and beauty of the "beautiful city." The officers of the squadron, forts, &c., occupied the quarter-deck; the main-deck was filled to overflowing with the ship's company, who, with great gusto, appeared to enjoy the performance. Immediately at the close of the farce of "Box and Cox," the jolly tars cleared the deck, and a brilliantly attended ball commenced, which was kept up with great spirit till about 3 o'clock in the morning. Refreshments were laid out in the ward-room and gun-room, and embraced every delicacy the season could afford; and nothing could surpass the politeness and courtesy of every officer to their delighted guests. Amongst the company were Sir W. Hackett, Mayor of Cork, and his lady; Col. Bodder and family; Col. Westropp and daughters; Admiral Coray, in command of the squadron; Capt. Hutton, Col. Slade, Thos. Tobin, Mr. Shea, hon. secretary to the National Exhibition, and his lady; Capt. Graham, H.M.S. *Rodney*; Capt. McDaughal, H.M.S. *La Hague*; Captains Quin, Symonds, King, &c.

FALL OF HOUSES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

On Monday an accident occurred in this locality, which, from the crowded state of the thoroughfares adjoining, there was every reason to apprehend was attended with loss of life.

It has, however, turned out most providentially that no personal injury has been sustained. The buildings which have fallen, belonged, up to a short time ago, to Messrs. Morgan, and Co., shawl-merchants and warehousemen, and stood on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral; and in consequence of the new street now in course of formation being about to be brought into the churchyard, the adjoining house was pulled down, for the purpose of building the foundation of the west corner house at the opening thoroughfare. It is supposed that this circumstance had the effect of loosening the stronghold of the premises adjoining (Messrs. Morgan's), which, coupled with the fact that the building was very old, in some degree accounts for its destruction. It appears also that Messrs. Cooke, Sons, and Co., Manchester warehousemen, who have an establishment adjoining, had for some time past been making extensive alterations in their premises, having recently purchased the stock in trade and place of business belonging to Messrs. Morgan and Co. This concurrence of causes accounts for the accident. The only persons in the last-named building on Monday morning were two women and a man, and the latter, about eleven o'clock, having had his attention directed to the side-walls bulging, he at once gave an alarm to the two women, who immediately ran out into the street. They had barely succeeded in so doing when the principal walls and floors fell with a crash,



FALL OF HOUSES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD ON MONDAY.

THE DEESIDE RAILWAY.—CUTTING OF THE FIRST TURF.

The ceremony of commencing the Deeside Railway (from Aberdeen to Banchory), by cutting the first turf, with the customary forms observed upon such occasions, took place on Monday week, at the point of the proposed line, close to the Deeside turnpike road, at a short distance above the Mains of Drum, and contiguous to the policies of the Mansion-house of Park, the seat of Alex. A. Kinloch, Esq. Here a raised platform was constructed under a large marquee, gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, for the accommodation of the directors and other officials, and on which also stood the ladies and gentlemen invited to be present. The whole was placed within a large enclosure, and surrounded by seats, arranged in a semicircular form, and capable of containing the vast number of spectators who were present on the occasion.

A tasteful mahogany barrow and steel spade, bearing the arms and motto ("Non Degener") of Mr. Kinloch, stood in readiness for the interesting operation to be performed by the fair lady of the manor. The weather was beautiful.

Somewhat before 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, a considerable number of vehicles arrived from Aberdeen and from other quarters, while for miles around the whole population turned out.

Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch and the party from Park House arrived, and were received with tremendous cheering.

Captain Anderson, of the rural constabulary, with a few of his efficient force, kept the ground clear; and the Banchory band contributed their share to the general enjoyment. The proceedings were commenced by an appropriate and impressive prayer from the Rev. Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. Duncan (chairman of the directors) then explained to the assembly the circumstances under which, by consent of Mr. Kinloch, they had taken possession of the ground.

Mr. Errington then conducted Mrs. Kinloch to the spot, and having put the spade in the ground, that lady, in a graceful manner, cut a pretty large turf, and placed it on the barrow, amidst loud cheers, which were continued when Master A. J. Kinloch, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch, immediately took hold of the barrow, and rolled it along the gangway. Two navvies then stepped forward, and commenced cutting the turf and loading barrows, which were trundled off with much good humour, by Mr. Kinloch, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Leslie, &c. Mr. Errington then addressed the chairman; and was succeeded by Admiral Gordon and the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, each congratulating the company upon the commencement of the great work. Mr. A. Pirie, jun., vice-chairman of the directors of the Aberdeen Railway, on their part, expressed their best wishes for the success of the undertaking.

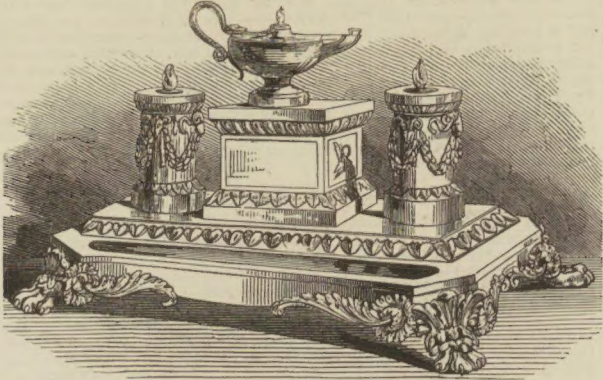
Mr. Duncan again addressed those assembled, and stated that the directors were quite confident that every effort would be made by the engineers and contractors to finish the work in twelve months, and he trusted that, before August, 1853, every one of them would be riding on the Deeside Railway. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Duncan proposed drinking "God speed to the line;" joining with that sentiment "the health of the County Gentlemen and Agriculturists, and the Citizens of Aberdeen."

"Success to the Deeside Railway" (Mrs.

Kinloch being the first to pledge it) was then drunk to with enthusiasm, after which three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Kinloch. This terminated the public proceedings. Cake and wine, and other refreshments, were then liberally served to all upon the platform, and within the enclosure; and the assemblage gradually dispersed, apparently very much pleased with the ceremony. Mr. Willett is the resident engineer, and Messrs. Leslie and Davidson are the contractors. About a hundred ladies and gentlemen who had assisted at the ceremony proceeded to the mansion-house of Park, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch, and were entertained to a very elegant *déjeuner*.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN PATTESON.

We now engrave the superb Silver Inkstand presented by the Metropolitan Common Law Clerks, on the 30th ult., to the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, as a mark of their great respect, and of their gratitude for the uniform courtesy with which he had treated them while he officiated as Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench. The testimonial was presented by Mr. Breeze, chairman of the committee, who expressed himself on the occasion in very complimentary terms. Mr. Urquhart, the hon. secretary, then read and handed to Sir John an address. Sir John appeared much gratified, and said that hardly anything since his retirement from the Bench had given him greater pleasure than this mark of the consideration in which he was held by a numerous and important body in the profession.



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE HON. SIR JOHN PATTESON, BY THE METROPOLITAN COMMON LAW CLERKS.

The testimonial is an elegant Inkstand, in burnished and frosted silver, weighing nearly 100 ounces, manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand. It bears a suitable inscription, and the arms and crest of his Lordship, and is a very tasteful work.

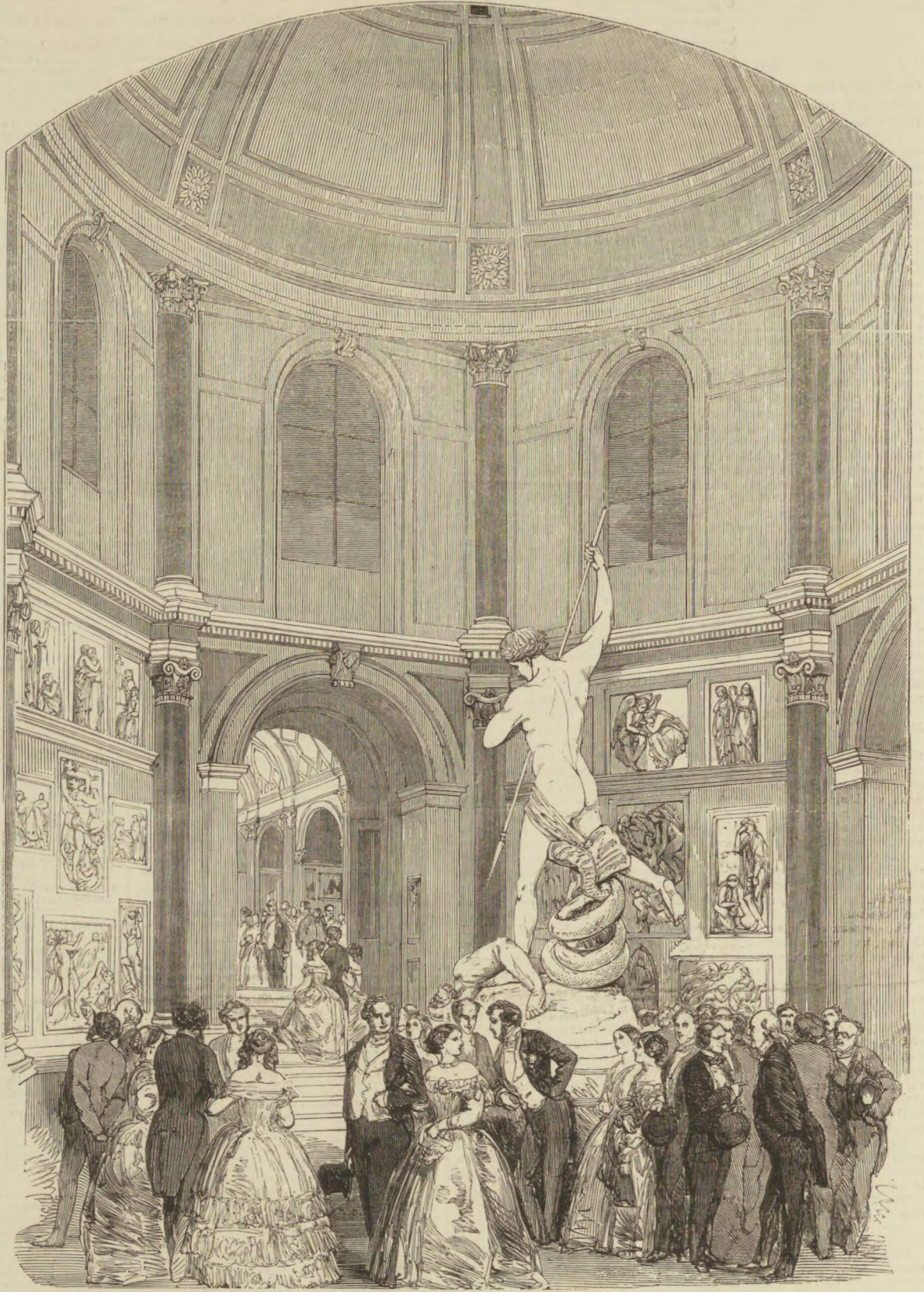
THE BEATSON TESTIMONIAL.

THIS handsome piece of plate, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, has just been presented to Brigadier William Ferguson Beatson, K.S.F., late commanding the Nizam's Division of Cavalry, by the officers of that Brigade, as a testimony of their respect and regard of the services of this gallant soldier, of which the following is an outline:—Brigadier Beatson entered the service of the Hon. East India Company in the year 1821, and served in the campaign on the frontier of Arracan, during the former Burmese war. In the year 1834 he obtained a furlough, and returned to England; and in 1835, having the sanction of the Court of Directors, he served with the British Auxiliary in Spain, under Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans. For his services in Spain he was created a Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand. Returning to India in 1837, he was soon afterwards commanded to raise a military force in the then disturbed districts of Bundelcund, composed of



THE BEATSON TESTIMONIAL.

cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and this force he brought into an excellent state of discipline and order. With it he besieged and captured the fortresses of Jigae and Chirgong, held by bodies of refractory Arabs and Rohillas, and effectually subdued the spirit of revolt in those districts, by all parties submitting to the military forces. In 1844, when Sir Charles Napier commanded in Scinde, and being in want of reinforcements, several regiments in the Bengal army, when called upon, refused to proceed to that newly-conquered province on field service, the Bundelcund Legion, under Brigadier Beatson, although only a local corps, and raised for particular service within certain limits, to a man volunteered to proceed to Scinde, and serve there. The Government of India at this time feeling itself so much embarrassed by the refusal of the regular troops to proceed on service, and being fearful that the spirit of discontent and mutiny that had already evinced itself in some of the regiments might spread throughout the army, rather than put other regiments to the test of refusal, readily accepted the services of Brigadier Beatson and the corps under his command. On the completion of their period of service in Scinde, including Sir C. Napier's hill campaign, the Government felt that the Legion had performed such efficient service, that the whole corps was transferred to the regular army of Bengal, participating in all the advantages of superior pay and pensions thereunto attached. Brigadier Beatson had the satisfaction to be informed by the highest authority in India, that the "Government felt grateful for the services of his noble Legion" at that critical moment. He was soon afterwards appointed Brigadier commanding the Nizam's Cavalry Division. A revolt having broken out in certain provinces of the Nizam's dominions in the beginning of the



SOIREE OF THE SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS, IN THE FLAXMAN HALL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

year 1851, Brigadier Beatson took the field with a well-appointed force of the three branches of the service, namely, artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and in the month of April he besieged and reduced to submission the fortresses of Rae Mhow and Dharoor, both mounted with some heavy guns, and defended by determined bodies of Arabs and Rohillas, the most desperate and warlike class of people in India. For these actions, in which he commanded, and on several other occasions, Briga-

dier Beatson has received the thanks and approbation of the Government of India for his distinguished and well-merited services. The following is an extract from the General Orders by the Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government, dated Hyderabad Residency 10th March, 1851:—
Brigadier Beatson, having tendered his resignation of the command of the Nizam's cavalry from the date of his embarkation at Bombay for England



DEESIDE RAILWAY.—CUTTING OF THE FIRST TURF.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

whether he is proceeding on private affairs, the Resident begs to express his entire approval of this officer's conduct during the time he has exercised the important command of the Nizam's cavalry division. Brigadier Beaton has not only maintained, but improved, the interior economy and arrangements of the cavalry division; and the value of his active military services in the field has been amply attested, and rendered subject of record in the several instances of Kamgaon, Arnee Race Mhow and Dharoor.

(Signed) GEO. JOHNSTON, Major, Military Secretary.

SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS.

ON Tuesday week the president and committee of these schools received their friends and supporters at a *soirée* in the Library and Flaxman Hall of University College, London.

The Flaxman Hall is an octagonal room in the centre of the University College, and is lighted by the dome, which forms a striking and beautiful feature of the building. In the Hall there are four doorways, one opening on the magnificent portico, another leading to the staircase communicating with the cloisters and quadrangle below, another with the library, and the fourth leading to various apartments in the southern wing of the building; whilst in the other four sides of the wall are architecturally arranged a portion of the series of models of the works of the great sculptor, Flaxman, given to the University by Miss Denman. In the centre of the Hall, standing on a pedestal, is the celebrated group of the "Archangel Michael Vanquishing Satan;" and in sunken panels in the walls are bassi-relievi containing different subjects—classical, mythological, and funeral. Many of these subjects are exquisitely beautiful, and are the more valuable as being the casts from which the marbles have been sculptured, and not casts from sculptures. They, therefore, show all the spirit of the master mind and hand of the artist. Amongst the subjects in relief are the designs for the monuments of Captain Miller, in St. Paul's; the Poet Collins, in Chichester Cathedral; a classic group called "Instruction;" "the Good Samaritan;" "the Raising of Jairus's daughter;" &c. In a small room adjoining the Hall there are many other lesser works of Flaxman in the course of arrangement; and we believe that there are many more of his handiworks in the possession of the University, which will in time be put up in suitable apartments. On the staircase is placed the exquisite statue of Flaxman, which excited so much notice at the Great Exhibition last year; also, a colossal group by Flaxman; besides several designs for monuments, amongst them that for the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The appearance of the Hall when lighted was extremely beautiful, and its effect was heightened greatly by the immense space under the portico being thrown open as a promenade; and the contrast from the brightly lighted rooms to the darkness outside (for the portico was not illuminated) was positively refreshing, the temperature of the evening being excessively hot. The library, a very fine room, recently decorated and fitted up by J. L. Donaldson, Esq., contained an interesting collection of works of art, consisting of Daguerrotypes, lithographs, drawings, bronzes, gold and silver work, pottery, book-binding, wood-carving, &c., contributed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, Elkington and Co., Leighton, Rogers, Minton, Claudet, Fenton, Jackson, and Graham, Thorneycroft, Marchetti, &c. And on the walls were pictures by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Sir David Wilkie, J. E. Millais, Cave Thomas, F. Maddox Brown, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Laing, president of the society, was in the chair; and the report was read by Mr. J. Neville Warren, C.E., the honorary secretary. The success of the North London School of Modelling and Design, Camden-town, has been great during the past year, about six hundred working men having availed themselves of the instruction here provided. An appeal was made for funds to support this institution, and to institute similar schools in other parts of the metropolis, for instruction in the principles of taste, and the practice of ornamental art.

The various drawings from the models, &c., contributed by the pupils, were highly creditable; many of the female students showing great skill in the manipulation of their works, and all of them reflected great credit on the teachers, under whose superintendence such good progress has been made.

The geometrical class, which is under the superintendence of Mr. J. K. Colling, has, we understand, been very successful. The drawings which were exhibited, although not particularly attractive to the eye, were highly interesting. As specimens of the draughtsman's art many of them certainly would not bear being too strictly criticised; but it must be remembered that some have been done by the hard hands of masons and other workmen, who have, probably, been during the day handling the chisel and hammer, while others are the productions of boys not above thirteen or fourteen years of age. Still, there is exhibited throughout the whole of them a general understanding and appreciation of the subject delineated, which is, of course, of far greater value to the workman than the production of delicately executed drawings. The subjects of the drawings were various architectural details, as Gothic windows, doors, tracery, forms of mouldings both Gothic and classic, and also a series upon the elements of perspective.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Colling, during the next year, to give a series of lessons on architectural botany—a subject which cannot fail of being of the greatest possible benefit to all those connected in any way with decoration.

The kindness of the college authorities in granting the use of it on this occasion deserves acknowledgment.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.—The annual tables, showing the number of criminal offenders in the year 1851, have been printed. 27,960 persons were committed for trial or bailed in England and Wales, of which 21,579 were convicted, and 6389 acquitted. 70 were capitally convicted, of whom 10 only were executed, 52 having their sentence commuted into transportation for life, and the rest into minor punishments, with the exception of one free pardon. 124 were transported for life, and 2702 for minor periods. Of the offenders 22,391 were male, and 5569 females. The total number of criminals in 1850 was 26,813; in 1849, 27,816; and in five years ending 1851, 141,771. In the five years ending 1846, 136,852. In Scotland 4001 persons were committed for trial or bailed, 2892 male, and 1109 females; of these one only was capitally convicted, 15 transported for life, and 487 for shorter periods. 3070 cases resulted in convictions; 907 in acquittals.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—A parliamentary paper just issued states that the assessment made under the above taxes was, in 1843, £1,681,852, and the nett amount received £1,609,801; in 1844, the assessment was £1,581,540, and the nett amount £1,526,377; in 1845, the assessment was £1,578,769, and the nett return £1,542,075; in 1846, the assessment was £1,717,423, and the nett amount £1,683,181; in 1847, the assessment was £1,768,420, and the nett produce £1,734,883; in 1848, the assessment was £1,754,363, and the nett amount £1,698,064; in 1849, the assessment was £1,584,601, and the nett amount £1,547,406; in 1850, the assessment was £1,570,781, and the nett amount £1,529,611; in 1851, the assessment was £1,593,728, and the return £1,553,615.

EMIGRATION, VIA LIVERPOOL.—The Government returns show that the number of persons sent to the United States during the past month was 20,847, a falling off, as compared with the month of June, of upwards of 6000. They were principally Irish of the humber classes. The emigration to Australia continues to flow on without abatement. The Government *dépôt* at Birkenhead is continually full of emigrants, principally from the Highlands of Scotland. Two vessels sailed from the river last week, each containing between 300 and 400, and this week four others will follow. Besides these, vessels are sailing nearly every day in connexion with some of the Liverpool and Australian lines.

AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The contract for mail service to Madeira, Tenerife, and the ports of Western Africa, comes into operation on the 1st of September, when the first vessel, the *Forerunner*, will take the mails from Plymouth. This vessel is just launched from Mr. Laird's yard at Birkenhead, and is pronounced by competent persons to be a very fine vessel, and will be worked on the screw principle.

DEATHS FROM COUP DE SOLEIL.—Mr. Webb, a cheesemonger, residing at 104, Tottenham-court-road, while speaking to a lady in the latter part of last week, fell dead to the ground from a *coup de soleil*. Inquests have been recently held by Mr. G. S. Brent upon the bodies of several persons who had died suddenly from the same cause. One was on the body of Michael Curke, aged forty, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Goodchild, proprietor of the "Forty Acres Farm," near Harrow, who had been struck down while engaged in hay-making, on Tuesday week last. Another was that of Elizabeth Osborne, a nursery maid, aged fourteen, in the family of Mrs. Kingston, Nottingham. The melancholy event occurred soon after she had wheeled the children to Kensal-green, a distance of two miles. Her body became quite black after death. Mr. Wakley held two inquests in similar cases. The provincial papers record several other deaths of the same character. Dr. Frost suggests the throwing of water from a height upon the head of the sufferers—a treatment successfully adopted in India.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th inst., says:—"The periodical inspection of the treasure deposited in the fortress of Peter Paul has just taken place. It consists at present of 927,000 rubles (about four millions of francs) in gold, and 2,900,000 in silver."

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon announces the departure from that port, on Saturday, of the screw line-of-battle ship *Charlemagne*, having on board the Marquis de Lavalette, French Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, M. Benedetti, first secretary, and M. Seals, an *attaché* of the Turkish embassy in Paris. The *Charlemagne* will proceed direct to Constantinople, where she is expected to arrive in six days.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Puritani" was given for the second time last Saturday; the singing and acting of Mme. de Lagrange, Gardoni, De Bassini, and Lablache were much applauded.

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was given for the fourth time.

On Thursday Rossini's "Otello" was revived, with Madame de Lagrange as Desdemona, Bettini as the Moor, Calzolari, Rodrigo, De Bassini, Iago; Lablache, Elmiro (Brabantio); and Mercuri, the Doge. This cast was strong in the ensemble. Madame de Lagrange is a careful and conscientious artist, who is always thoroughly prepared for her work; and, if not dramatically great, proves that her deficiencies do not arise from want of judgment. Bettini was heard to infinitely greater advantage than in any previous character. The malediction of Lablache is one of those grand histrionic displays of genius which rescues from obscurity a most trifling part, and would alone be a source of attraction in *Otello*. Calzolari and De Bassini have also little to do in their respective situations; but intellect, taste, and tact will tell in the most insignificant situations. The opera was well received, and the leading artists had honourable ovations bestowed on them.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucresia Borgia," and the last act of his "Martiri," were Saturday's entertainments. On Tuesday was the fifth representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." On Thursday, for the extra night, Spohr's "Faust," the second of the five promised novelties in the prospectus, was produced under the direction of the composer, who on this occasion occupied Costa's post in the orchestra as conductor. Although Spohr has been before the public nearly half a century as a dramatic composer, this is only the second time that one of his lyric works has been presented in its integrity. In April, 1831, under Sir G. Smart's direction, "Azor and Zemira" was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, with the Misses Inverarity, Cawse, Messrs. Wilson, Penson, Morley, and Evans; but the "Alchemist," which was executed at Drury Lane, was a selection from no less than five of Spohr's operas. It is true that "Faust" was performed at the St. James's Theatre in May, 1840, by Schumann's German company, with Madame Fischer Schwartzkopf, Madame Schumann, Herr Eckle, Herr Schuetzner, and Herr Pöck, but the choral and orchestral resources were totally inadequate to the due interpretation, and "Jessonda" was much more admired by the amateurs. Spohr is not the only composer who has treated the tradition of "Faust;" there are operas by Prince Radzevil, Von Voss, Bäuerle, and Mdlle. Louise Berlin, of Paris. In May, 1835, Sir H. R. Bishop composed music to the "Devil and Dr. Faustus," produced at Drury Lane Theatre, with Miss Isabella Paton, Miss Povey, Wallack, Harley, Browne, Archer, S. Penley, Mercer, Paul Bedford, Knight, and Terry, and O. Smith doubling the part of *Mephistopheles*. The present cast is as follows:—Madame Castellani, *Cunegonda*; Mdlle. Anna Zirr, *Rosina*; Mdlle. Segan, *Sicorax*; Tamberlik, *Ugo*; Mei, Wagner; Soldi, *Wohlhaldt*; Stigelli, *Francesco*; Kommi, *Kaitinger*; Gregorio, Gregorio, Moor; Herr Formes, *Mefistofele*; and Ronconi, *Faust*. Bernard who-a libretto Spohr has set to music, has turned to account not only the old puppet plays, or *marionette* "Fausts," but has freely made use of our own Marlow's play of 1594, one of the earliest writers who was struck with the legend of Dr. Faustus's fate, and also of Goethe's dramatic poem, which Tieck adapted for the German stage, and was lately performed at the St. James's Theatre. Faust of Wurtemberg must not be confounded with Faust the printer: the former died about 1536, the latter about 1466, of the plague. Calderon founded his "El Magico Prodigioso, the St. Cyprian of Antioch, on the Faust compact with the demon. Probably there is no existing fable which has given rise to a greater number of poems, tales, romances, translations, dramas, pantomimes, ballets, operas, &c., than "Faust." Retzsch's outlines have immortalised the incidents; and the pencils of Rembrandt, Von Sichen, and Cornelius of Munich, have scarcely less helped to give vitality to the learned doctor's magical doings. In Spohr's opera the scene opens in Strasburg, follows the course of the Rhine down to Aix-la-Chapelle, and introduces Goethe's incantation of the witches on the Blocksberg. Marlow's awful catastrophe is slightly echoed in the operatic finale. The *Margaret* of Goethe is faintly copied in *Rosina*, who has for lovers *Francesco* and *Wohlhaldt*, besides the doomed *Faust*. The librettist has striven to impart interest to the character of *Faust*, by making him the rescuer of *Cunegonda*, who is beloved by *Ugo*, from the hands of *Gulfo*, one of those feudal Barons of the Rhine who, in ancient times, did not hesitate to drag novices from a convent after setting it on fire, in order to obtain their affection. After aiding *Ugo* to save *Cunegonda*, the satanic influence of *Mefistofele* is exercised, in order to induce *Faust* to become also a *Gulfo*; and it is thus that the demonic contract is fulfilled: poor *Rosina* throwing herself into the Rhine, *Cunegonda* being deprived of the faithful *Ugo* by *Faust*, who, after killing his rival, is delivered, like *Don Giovanni*, into the hands of evil spirits.

That Spohr had to deal with a wretchedly concocted poem there can be no doubt, and the difficulties of the composer have been increased by the necessity of writing recitatives for the Italian adaptation. In the original score the story was divided into two acts; but in the present version there are three—a better arrangement, certainly, as the curtain falls after the lengthened concerted piece, the sextetto and choros "Lang mühen die Theuren leben." Many of the vocal pieces are familiar to the concert-room frequenters in this country; amongst them may be cited the duetto in three-four time between *Rosina* and *Faust*, "Segni oh cara; the great scene of *Cunegonda*, "Si lo sento;" the tenor air of *Ugo*, "Si spera," with its accompanying choros; the incantation scene used in "Azor and Zemira" by Sir G. Smart; the scene of *Faust*, "Blüder Thor," rendered familiar by Pischek; the great bass air, "Va shramande," sung by Lablache and Staudigl; and *Rosina's* cavatina in two-four time, "Dürft ich mich," which forcibly reminds the hearer of the "Rose gently blooming," by the same composer.

Thursday's performance, fine as it was, and fervently applauded by the audience, will not establish the popularity of "Faust." The mannerism and monotony of the composer's style are fatal defects. The mechanism is marvellous, but the uniformity of Spohr's appliances is wearisome to the last degree. The Mozartian influences are frequent and unmistakable, but the loftiness to grapple with strong dramatic points is completely wanting in Spohr, he never excites by the display of overwhelming emotion; his course is calm, untrifled, and serene. Reiterations and chromatics are his resources, one phrase supplies the invariable key to the next. Spohr has sentiment, but little passion; tenderness, but no impulse; equality, but no grandeur. A chapter might be written on the splendid acting and singing of Ronconi, and on the demonic action of Formes; something might be added to the praise of Tamberlik, who was encoined in his air, small as were his materials; sought to do justice to the executive.

Spohr was much cheered on taking his place in the orchestra, and was called and a very emphatic eulogium ought also to be passed on Madame Castellani, who has such an ungrateful part, but space warns us that another occasion must be for at the close of the first and last acts.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Frederick Webster's benefit (an extra night) is announced for Thursday next, when the performances will be sustained by the entire strength of the Haymarket company, and other distinguished artists, among whom is Mr. King, the popular tragedian, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Monday and Tuesday the Licensed Victuallers' Society held their annual *fête* in Cremorne Gardens, which were crowded, not only by company immediately interested by the success of the association, but by thousands who were attracted by the announced amusements. On Monday the inmates of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum were present; and on each day the children from the schools, about 150 in number, were entertained. The amusements were admirably sustained, the Cirque Oriental and the ballet being the paramount attractions.

VAUXHALL.—The past week has proved that favourable weather was again required to fill the gardens, in which there is so much and such variety of amusements, combined with the picturesque beauty and brilliancy of the scene. A new mode of suspending illuminated flowers amidst the foliage has a novel and graceful effect, and harmonises deliciously with the innumerable lamps on the arcades. The concert programmes are selected with taste and judgment, while the ballet, with the Parisian dancers, and its gorgeous last scene, continues very popular. The celebrated American, Hiram Franklin, the performer on the *corde volante*, is to appear during the ensuing week. The sensation he produced at the Cirque Olympique at Paris will not be forgotten—at his last appearance he was presented with a valuable diamond ring by the Prince President. Amongst the visitors during the week we observed the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Leinster, the Dowager Lady Glasgow, the Marchioness of Coningham, Lord Chesterfield, the Earl and Lady Glenigall, the Hon. James Macdonald, Lady Corbet and party, Baron Rothschild, &c.

THE HOPS.—The accounts of the hop crop in Kent are generally favourable. The *Worcester Chronicle*, however, says: "We have no improvement to note in the growing crop of hops, which is still covered with fresh vermin where any vigour remains in the plant, and the prospect for the growers are becoming daily more gloomy."

EXTRAORDINARY FLOCK OF SHEEP.—On Sunday morning last a flock of 1100 sheep from the north of Scotland, passed through Blackmore's Gate, Barnstable, on their way to the forest of Exmoor, for summering. They had been landed from a steamer at Litracombe on the day preceding.

The *Industrial Calaisien* says—"A German has laid a wager that he will swim across the Channel from Calais to Dover! We have not heard on what day the wager is to come off, but we can state that the German was yesterday practising his strength in the sea in front of this place."

On Tuesday afternoon, the *Star*, a Ramsgate steamer, came into collision with a large brig, the *Rose Castle*, which at the time was crossing the river within half a mile of the Essex shore, and just above the spot at which the *Duchess of Kent* was run down by an Antwerp steamer, a short time ago. Although the mainmast of the *Star* was broken into splinters by the bowsprit of the *Rose Castle*, no injury was sustained by any of the numerous passengers who crowded the deck of the former.

A man in the employment of the Eastern Union Railway Company, while engaged in greasing some carriages on the line at Colchester, was suddenly interrupted by the approach of the parliamentary up-train, in attempting to escape from which he was thrown across the rails, when his body was literally cut in halves.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The fashionable concerts of the season have come to a close this week. On Tuesday was the eighth and final *matinée* of the Musical Union, the scheme of which included Mozart's quintet in G minor, and Beethoven's quintet in C, and trio in E flat, Op. 70, executed by Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Charles Hallé, Mellon, Oury, Webb, and Piatti; and *Lieder* by Mendelssohn, sung by Herr Von der Osten. Besides the talent just enumerated, Mr. Ella, the director, has introduced in the past season Joachim, Laub, the brothers Mollenhauer, Moralt, Pollitzer, Wuille, Lazarus, Bottesini, Pauer, Mdlle. Clauss, and Mme. Pleyel. Mdlle. Oury, who has maintained her position as one of the most accomplished pianistes of the day, amidst the influx of continental celebrities, gave her annual *matinée* on Wednesday, at her residence, 37, Great Marlborough-street, which was, as usual, fashionably attended. Besides her own clever performances in works of all schools, the abilities of Piatti, Bottesini, and M. Oury were called into play, and the vocal gleanings were sustained by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. Dobre, Signor Gardoni, and M. Levasson, Messrs. Benediet, Vera, and Billesta, being the accompanists. —Herr Molique, the distinguished violinist and composer, had his third and final *soirée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday. —On Thursday morning Mr. R. Blagrove presented his last concertina concert at the Mortimer-street Rooms, aided by the Misses Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. F. Bodda, Signor Bottesini, Herr Hausmann, Mr. C. Salaman, Mr. Wood, and Messrs. G. and J. Case. —The tenth concert of the Réunion des Arts took place last Monday. —Mdlle. Favanti, formerly of her Majesty's Theatre, gave a *soirée musicale*, on the 9th inst., at the New Beethoven Rooms, assisted by Mme. Taccani-Tasca, Signor Gardoni, Herr Pauer (pianist), Mr. John Thomas (harpist), and Mr. Durand, with Mr. F. Mori as accompanist. Mdlle. Favanti sang "Una voce," and the duo with *Figaro*, from Rossini's "Il Barbiere," and an Irish ballad by F. Machen. Her voice is of extraordinary compass, and some of the cadenzas that she executed were quite as wonderful as those now so much in vogue of Mme. de Lagrange. It would be interesting to hear Mdlle. Favanti on the lyric stage, for which her style seems best adapted, to ascertain how far Italy has improved her style since her last appearance in this country. —Herr L. Rakemann, the pianist, had a morning concert last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the co-operation of Madame Lemaire, Miss Stabbach, Herr Von der Osten, Joachim, Romberg, and F. Mori. —Mr. S. J. Noble in the morning, and Mr. Henry Smart in the evening, performed last Monday on the new organ built by Grey and Davison for Eton College Chapel. The case of the organ is in accordance with the architecture of the chapel. The organ has three rows of keys and thirty-four stops. —To our weekly budget, let us add the grateful fact, that after one of the heaviest concert seasons for some years, there is not an announcement for the ensuing week.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Meyerbeer, after a short stay in Paris, has quitted that capital for Spa, where he will pass the season; although much better than he was, his health is still in a delicate state. —Albani, according to the last advices from New York, is making a sensation in America. —Mr. Beale, the music publisher, of Regent-street, has engaged Grisi, Mme. Castellani, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Mario, Polonini, Susini, and Tamberlik, for divers tours in the provinces and in Ireland, during the autumn. Scribe and Halévy's "Juif Errant" has been given twenty-four times in Paris, to immense houses. Mme. Castellani is engaged for the Italian Opera season in Lisbon, beginning in October, and Mme. Clara Novello for Madrid, at the same period. —Mdlle. Fiorentini, of her Majesty's Theatre, is studying the sacred school of singing, under Sir George Smart, who was teacher of Lind and Sontag for English oratorio. From the magnificent voice of Mme. Fiorentini, who is also an English woman, her appearance in the concert-room will be most welcome, as the want of a powerful and pure-toned soprano is beginning to be felt. —The visitors at our great provincial festivals will be delighted to learn that there is every prospect of the singing of Viardot at one or more of them: the gifted sister of Malibran was so unceremoniously treated at the Royal Italian Opera in respect to her great and unrivalled part of *Fides*, that she threw up her engagement, and will not appear this season; and as her name was announced in the prospectus, it is but fair to mention the cause of her secession. —Mdlle. Angrî, the contralto, is engaged for the autumn season at Madrid. —Mdlle. Pleyel, whose farewell performances were at Brighton last Saturday, leaves town this day for Brussels. Mdlle. Clauss is also among the departures.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOLTZAPFEL v. CHAPMAN.—In the Rolls Court on Wednesday, an injunction was granted on the application of the plaintiff, restraining the defendant, John Chapman, the bookseller, of 142, Strand, his servants, workmen, or agents respectively, from importing or causing to be imported into this country, and from selling or otherwise disposing of or parting with any copies or copy of a book called the "Practical Metal Worker's Assistant," which had been published in 1851, at Philadelphia, by a person named Oliver Byrne; and more than one half of which was copied, without permission, from a work published by Charles Holtzapffel deceased, plaintiff's late husband, in 1843, such work being entitled "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation," and which had been duly registered at the time in the books of the Stationer's Company.

EXTENSIVE PLUNDER OF BOOKS.—At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, John White, aged 40, and Elizabeth White, 62, mother and son, were found guilty, the former for stealing and the latter for feloniously receiving six printed books, value £4, the property of Messrs. Murray, booksellers, Berners-street. It was subsequently disclosed that the male prisoner had been twice tried previously for robberies of the same kind. Some idea of the extent to which he and his mother carried on this system of plunder may be formed, when it is stated that the police found at a coffee-shop, where it was left with some books by the male prisoner, a complete list, in the shape of a foolscap diary, of many hundreds of volumes, in which it was denoted by figures what the wholesale and retail prices of each work were, and what had been realised by the disposal of them, by sale or pawning; and dates were given, with the names and numbers of volumes purloined by the male prisoner on each day, and the list comprised almost every standard work in the English language, besides many foreign ones. The prisoners were sentenced each to eighteen months hard labour.

At the Westminster Police Court on Tuesday, Charles Collins, a man of shabby-genteel appearance, upwards of sixty years of age, was remanded for a week upon the charge of having fraudulently obtained a portrait of the Earl of Desart. It appears that his Lordship was induced to lend him the picture upon the representation that he was preparing a work to be entitled "Portraits of Eminent Conservatives." The prisoner subsequently wrote to the Earl of Desart, regretting his inability to complete the work, and enclosed a pawnbroker's ticket of the portrait.

DEATH OF "JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE."—On the 24th of October next these celebrated characters will legally cease to exist. By an act passed in the late session (15 and 16 Victoria, cap. 76), it is enacted that, "instead of the present proceedings by ejectment, a writ shall be issued, directed to the persons in possession of the property claimed, which property shall be described in the writ with reasonable certainty."

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE TUBULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE WYE.—The private opening of the bridge across the Wye, the span of the main arch of which is constructed on the tubular suspension principle, took place on Wednesday afternoon. Amongst those present we observed—Mr. Brunel, Capt. Simmonds (the Government Inspector of Railways), Capt. Claxton, R.N., Mr. F. G. Saunders (the Secretary of the South Wales Railway), Mr. J. Bennet, (Mr. Brunel's manager), Mr. Paull, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Potter (directors of the South Wales Railway), Mr. G. Owen (the resident engineer), Mr. Brereton, Mr. Grissell, Mr. W. Lane (the resident engineer of the Great Western Railway), Mr. Mardley (the locomotive superintendent of the South Wales Railway), Mr. F. Clarke (the superintendent of the line), Mr. Snead, banker, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen of Chepstow and its neighbourhood. By the enterprising skill of Mr. Brunel, the bridge has been carried over tubes of a cylindrical form, supported by diagonal chains attached to girders, with plates or iron laid down, on which the permanent way is placed. So firmly has the structure been placed, and so great has been the care employed in its construction, that, under a weight of nearly 200 tons, no perceptible deflection was ascertained. At two o'clock, everything being stated to be in readiness for testing the strength of the bridge, an engine and tender, and a couple of trucks, one containing a brass band, and the other most of the gentlemen whose names are above given, started from the temporary station at Chepstow, and proceeded through the steep cutting between the station and the bridge. Several thousand persons were upon the heights of the cutting, when the engine moved upon the bridge. The weight that had gone over the bridge was not more than about 70 tons. The real and practical test followed. Two engines with their tenders were attached to ten trucks, loaded with 100 tons of iron rails and stone, the whole weighing upwards of 200 tons, and the steam having been put on, the train crossed the bridge at the rate of about ten miles an hour. The deflection of the tube with 200 tons was 7-16ths of an inch. The weight of each tube is 100 tons, and the tube-chains, links, girders, weigh 600 tons, so that, when completed, the whole weight of the tubes will be 1400 tons. The total cost of the tubes, foundations, &c., will be £65,000, but the tubes only will cost £28,000, the rest being required for foundations. This experiment gave the greatest satisfaction, and will, no doubt, complete the great line of communication between the metropolis and South Wales. In the evening the directors and visitors dined together at Chepstow.

By a return printed on Monday, it is shown that, in 1847, the aggregate of all sorts of corn imported into Great Britain from Ireland was 969,537 quarters; in 1848, 1,952,784 quarters; in 1849, 1,436,706 quarters; in 1850, 1,328,939 quarters; and in 1851, 1,324,688 quarters.

CITY SEWERS' COMMISSION.—Tuesday was the day appointed for the meeting of the gentlemen connected with the Commission of Sewers for the City of London. In consequence of other municipal arrangements, however, the Court was adjourned until Tuesday next. The business of the office was carried on as usual, the inspectors and officers in the Chief Clerk's department being present for the purpose of attending to the requirements of the public, and the transaction of the general duties of the office.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures for the ensuing week stand as follows:—Tuesday, Stamford (two days); Wednesday, Kynsford (two days); Thursday, Nottingham and Abingdon (each two days); Friday, Guildford (one day). Good sport is promised at Stamford and Nottingham.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: at Lord's, the Gentlemen v. the Players (the latter the favourite); Wednesday, at Chertsey, the Oval v. the Chertsey Club; at Tannet, two elevens of the club; and at Lansdowne, the Purton v. the Lansdowne Club; Thursday, at the Oval, the M. C. C. and ground v. the Surrey Club and ground (return match); at Brighton, Kent v. Surrey; and at Gore Court, return match between the Vine and Gore Court Clubs.

AQUATIC FIXTURES (Regattas).—Monday, at Bankside, and St. John and St. Margaret's, Westminster; Tuesday, Royal Irish (Dublin) and Ryde; Wednesday, Putney Watermen and Margate.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—So many of the gentlemen are now occupied in electioneering, that the turf is for the present neglected, and quotations, therefore, are chiefly made up from offers.

LIVERPOOL CUP.		
4 to 1 agst Poodle	6 to 1 agst Goldfinder	12 to 1 agst Colterdale
6 to 1 — Lucio	11 to 1 — Cossack	12 to 1 — Banahoe
	25 to 1 agst Herbert	
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
12 to 1 agst Chief Justice	20 to 1 agst Champion	30 to 1 agst Weathergago
16 to 1 — The Brahmin	25 to 1 — Backbit	
GOODWOOD CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Stilton	6 to 1 agst Kingston	
5 to 1 — Little Harry	10 to 1 — Horvine	
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst The Reiver	22 to 1 agst Vanderdecken	

THURSDAY.—No betting.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

CROXTETH STAKES.—Conmore (Wells), 1. Mountain Deer (Hiett), 2. HANDICAP PLATE OF £70.—Osbaldeston (W. Sharpe), 1. Sanita (Hiett), 2. MERSEY STAKES.—Sister to Mountain Deer (Hiett), 1. Charming Woman (Marlow), 2.

LANCASHIRE OAKS.—Butterfly (Marlow), 1. Plot (Flatman), 2.

There was no race for the Produce, and the Scramble Handicap did not fill.

THURSDAY.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Butterfly, 1. Mountain Deer, 2. **THE CUP.**—Colterdale, 1. Goldfinder, 2. **THE FOAL STAKES.**—Wingennund walked over. **PRODUCE MATCH.**—Umbrice, 1. Miss Sarahilly, 2. **THE DERBY HANDICAP.**—Elthron, 1. Faux-pas, 2.

ILSLEY RACES.

THE BERKSHIRE STAKES were won by Mr. Etwell's Bushranger. **THE ILSLEY STAKES** were won by Mr. Gulliver's Chilton. **THE GENTLEMEN RIDERS' RACE** was won by Mr. Elwes's Vesta. **THE RIDGEWAY STAKES** by Mr. Land's Magician. **THE BLEWURY STAKES** by Mr. Land's Thrush.

GREAT YARMOUTH ROADS ANNUAL REGATTA.

This regatta occurred on Tuesday last. A splendid sunny day, with a brisk breeze from E.N.E., making the air cool and pleasant, induced tens of thousands of spectators to congregate to witness this annual treat to all lovers of aquatic sports. Special trains from Norwich, Lowestoft, Lynn, and other towns, at cheap fares, were thronged with pleasure-seekers; the beach for nearly one mile in length on each side of the jetty was a dense mass of human beings; the jetty itself being covered by a select number at the small charge of 6d. each. Captain Roberts, R.N., officiated as umpire. The sports commenced with a PURSE OF 50 SOVEREIGNS FOR YACHTS not exceeding 50 tons, belonging to a Royal Yacht Club—Lord Lonsborough's *Musquito*, 1. beating Mr. Craigie's *Volante* and Mr. Bell's *Secret*. It was first arranged that these yachts should only go three times round, but the proprietors of the *Musquito* and *Volante* refused to sail unless it was made five times, which was at length assented to.

ROWING MATCH for 3 sovs., distance 1½ mile.—Three boats, each with twelve hearty-looking men started, which terminated as follows: *Teaser*, of Southwold (white), 1. *PU Try*, of Lowestoft (black), 2.

A PURSE OF 20 SOVS FOR YACHTS: the first to have 12 sovs., second 5 sovs., third 3 sovs.—*Queen Victoria*, of Holkham, 1. *Reindeer*, of Yarmouth, 2. *Royal Victoria*, of Yarmouth, 3.

SAILING MATCH for 12 sovs., by YACHTS.—T. Lucas, Esq., *Waveney*, 1. J. Kitton, Esq., of Ipswich, *Kilton*, 2.

The sports did not terminate until past six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

A PURSE OF 20 SOVEREIGNS FOR YACHTS not exceeding 20 tons.—Five started. W. King, Esq., *Zuleika*, 1. S. Lane, Esq., *Phantom*, 2.

A PURSE OF 20 SOVEREIGNS FOR YACHTS: the first to have 12 sovs.; second, 5 sovs.; third, 3 sovs.—*Royal Victoria*, of Yarmouth, 1. *Eclipse*, of Lowestoft, 2. *Reindeer*, of Yarmouth, 3.

ROWING MATCH for 3 sovs.—*Cricketer*, of Southwold, beat the *Star*, of Yarmouth, by six lengths.

A PURSE OF 20 SOVEREIGNS FOR FISHING-SMACKS AND FISHING LUGGERS: £10 for first, £7 for second, and £3 for third.—H. Swann's *Lugger*, of Yarmouth, 1. W. Church's *smack* of Lowestoft, 2. W. Snell's, of Hull, *Jenny Lind* *smack*, 3.

The race, which was closely contested, was won by the *Julia* by twelve minutes.

The *Idas* came in second. The *Moss*, *Rose* accompanied the match with a numerous and highly respectable party on board, and Mr. Gunston's *Paragon*, the *Water Witch*, *Calliope*, and a number of other gentlemen's yachts.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.—The match for the Commodore's Cup took place on Monday. It was rendered peculiarly interesting by the fact of the boats having been manned by amateurs, members of a London club, and by the success of the flat sail over those hitherto used in races of this description. The distance contended was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back, and the following had entered:—

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The *Idas* came in second. The *Moss*, *Rose* accompanied the match with a numerous and highly respectable party on board, and Mr. Gunston's *Paragon*, the *Water Witch*, *Calliope*, and a number of other gentlemen's yachts.

FEROCITY OF A HORSE.—A case of extraordinary ferocity in a horse has given rise to law proceedings before the courts of Rome. It appears that a man named Blanchard had sold a horse to a farmer named Delaisement. The latter, however, refused to receive it, on the ground that he had learnt that it was vicious and dangerous, and ordered the man who brought it to him to take it back. In returning, the horse several times attempted to throw the young man who was riding him, and at length succeeded in getting him off his back. The animal then rushed at him, bit him in the breast, and tried to trample on him. The horse at length caught the flesh of his thigh between his teeth, and tore it off in a most savage manner, leaving the bone exposed. He then went some little distance and with his forepaws formed a hole of some depth; and then, returning to his victim, who was lying almost senseless on the ground, he smelt around him, as if reflecting how to drag him to the hole. Some noise, however, at the moment struck his ear, and he galloped home. When he arrived his mouth was stained with blood, and bits of flesh were still adhering to it. The young man who was so dreadfully treated had to have his leg amputated. He subsequently brought an action against Blanchard and Delaisement to recover damages.

THUNDER-STORM IN CHELTENHAM.—On Wednesday evening the town of Cheltenham was visited by one of the most terrific storms that the inhabitants had ever witnessed. For a short space of time there was a perfect deluge of rain, and the crash of elements was such that the houses shook to their foundations, and at every peak it appeared as though the surrounding buildings were laid in ruins. This continued until about eleven o'clock, when, after one tremendous crash, the storm cleared off and gradually abated. A working man, of the name of Taylor, living in a cottage at Rowanfield, near the Gloucester-road, had sustained a severe loss by the awful visitation. The lightning, entering his cottage, rendered it a complete wreck, and severely burnt his wife and children, rendering them insensible for some time. They all, however, escaped the death with which they were threatened.

Several fires occurred in the metropolis on Sunday morning occasioning great loss of property. One was in the Ship Tavern, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, which consumed the building with its contents.—Another was on the premises of Mr. Stanley, tobacco-st, 110, Aldersgate-street, causing great damage.—A third was at the shop of Mr. Sharp, linen-draper, 106, White-chapel; and a fourth, at that of Mr. Hooper, linen-draper, 62, Oxford-street, St. Marylebone.

It will be recollected that a very disgraceful occurrence took place at the "Derby" last year, in which two cavalry officers were concerned. It was brought before our criminal courts under the title of the "Egg-throwing case." It appears that a compromise has at length taken place, by the offending parties consenting to pay a considerable sum of money to escape the punishment which was hanging over them.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden have just concluded a treaty with Switzerland for the immediate establishment of a line of electric telegraph, by means of which a direct communication with Milan may hereafter be obtained.

An extensive trade is now carried on between Dublin and France in the article of leather. The raw hide is sent from Dublin to France, and is there tanned and dressed, and comes back in that beautiful mellow article called "French leather;" and, as the impost is very trifling on "dressed skins," unmanufactured, the advantage is very considerable in point of trade.

It is anticipated that a large number of election petitions will be presented in the forthcoming session than for many years, and doubtless many seats will be exchanged. It is rumoured that an eminent Queen's Counsel has already received twenty-five retainers.

A room in the Louvre (Paris) has just been set apart exclusively for designs and sketches by Lesseur, Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Blanchard, and other French artists.

ELECTION RIOTS IN CORK.

The elections in Cork have been marked by more than usual party excitement and rioting.

The *Cork Reporter* of Tuesday gives the following account of the election proceedings, and the awful excitement and riots in that city:—"The polling commenced yesterday (Monday) morning at eight o'clock. There were nineteen booths erected for the purposes of voting, three of which were exclusively reserved for freemen. Nothing could exceed the excitement that prevailed throughout the day. Large mobs of women, men, and children, paraded the city from an early hour in the morning, shouting and hooting against the supporters of Colonel Chatterton. Indeed, we do not recollect to have witnessed for many years a contested election at which there was so much angry feeling exhibited on the part of the populace. At the polling booths in the Lee Ward so great was the rioting and interference by the mob with the voters, that the booths had to be closed early in the day, and the polling suspended; and, notwithstanding the presence of a large force of constabulary and military, voters were maltreated, stones were falling on all sides, and the greatest rioting prevailed. In the course of the day the houses and shops of many, supposed to be adverse to the popular candidates, were assaulted, and the windows smashed. The following are a few of the houses attacked yesterday and in the course of last night:—Christ Church was threatened to set fire to the edifice. St. Peter's Church also had its windows broken. The windows of the Scotch and Wesleyan Churches were also smashed. The Protestant Orphan School, at St. Barry's, was almost demolished, and is a complete wreck. Several houses in the North and South Main streets were left without a pane of glass in their windows. The Queen's Old Castle Company's establishment, in Brunswick-street, would have sustained serious injury, were it not for the timely and effective interference of the clergymen of the Augustinian Convent.

Several persons whose names we have not learned, were attacked and beaten in the most cowardly manner. The beautiful plate-glass shop window of Mr. Graham's hat establishment on the Parade was completely demolished, because he refused to give up a gentleman who had taken refuge in his shop from the assaults of an infuriated mob, which was composed principally of women. The damage done to this establishment amounts to upwards of £200."

CLOSE OF THE POLL ON MONDAY EVENING.

Murphy	1239
Fagan	1212
Chatterton	896
Majority of Murphy over Chatterton ..	343
Majority of Fagan over Chatterton ..	316

STATISTICS OF DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY PERSONS.—It appears from a return obtained by Mr. Hume, that in the course of last year there were 6318 disorderly persons and 10,668 drunken persons taken into custody by the metropolitan police force, and 12,504 persons for drunken and disorderly conduct. Of the first class (disorderly conduct) 2556 were men, and 3762 women. The number convicted was 3544, and the number discharged 2774. For drunkenness there were 6207 men and 4461 women. The number convicted was 1914, and the number discharged 8764. Of the third class (drunkenness and disorderly conduct) 6972 were men, and 5532 women. The number convicted was 6112, and the number discharged 6391.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dividend payments having made money more plentiful out of doors, and the Government broker having taken several large parcels of money stock, the Consol Market has ruled very steady this week, and prices have tended upward. It is evident that the actual amount of stock in the hands of the jobbers is smaller than for some considerable time past, and present appearances certainly favour the pretty general impression that we shall have Consols much higher than they are at present, notwithstanding that no purchases will be effected this quarter for the reduction of the National Debt. On Monday the Three per Cents for Money were marked 100½; and on the following day they touched 100½. Scarcely any change took place in prices either on Tuesday or Wednesday, the Three per Cents having marked 100½. We had rather a firm market on Thursday; the Three per Cent. Consols were 100½; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 101½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104½; and Consols for Account, 100½. Bank Stock has continued very firm, the latest quotations being 27½. In the Unfunded Debt a full average business has been doing, and the June Bills were sold, on Thursday, at 72s. to 69s. premium. India Bonds, under £1000, being 91s. Long Annuities, 1850, have been 6 15-16; and 1859, 6½. South Sea Stock has produced 112½.

On the whole, the market for foreign bonds has been tolerably active, and prices have ruled steady. About 90,000 dollars have arrived on account of the Mexican dividends, and we have advices from the capital to the effect that the 2,500,000 dollars of indemnity money will be shipped to this country free of duty. This will save the bondholders at least £25,000. The next packet is expected to bring 1,900,000 dollars in silver, and the remainder of the money will be forwarded in bills upon London. On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents were 102½; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½ to 26; Sardinian Five per Cents, 96 to 95½; Spanish Deferred, 22½ to 22; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64. Bargains have been reported in Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, at 5½ to 4½ prem. Dutch Four per Cents, Certificates, 97; Granada, Deferred, 93; Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825, ex Overdue Coupons, 69; Peruvian Deferred Three per Cents, 66; Portuguese Four per Cents Converted, 39; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½, ex div.; Spanish Passive, 6; Ditto, Old Three per Cents, 49½; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 43½; and French Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, 103½, 25c., with an exchange of 25½, 40c.

Since our last very large supplies of bullion have come to hand—988,603 dollars in silver, and 400,237 dollars in gold, having arrived by the West India packet, 654,000 dollars from New York, £1000 from the Brazils, and £12,000 from Australia. The shipments of silver to the Continent have been extensive, and about 30,000 sovereigns have been forwarded to Sydney. The stock of the precious metals is still on the increase in the bank of England. That in Paris is £24,000,000, or £1,000,000 less than was shown in the preceding return. The whole of the exchanges are still favourable to this country; hence we may fairly anticipate increased arrivals of gold. We are glad to perceive that an assay office has been established at Adelaide, and that the Governor has determined to allow the various banks to issue notes to the full amount of their stocks of gold, and at the rate of £13 1s. per ounce. In future the East India Company will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras at 1s. 11d.; and on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. The Company's rupee, being a decline of 1d. per rupee.

Bank Shares have been in moderate request this week. Union of Australia have been done at 55 to 51, being an advance of from £4 to £5 per share; Australasia, 54½ to 51, being a rise of £1; Union of London, 17, being 10s. up; Colonial, 15½; London and Westminster (£20 paid), 32. There has been a slightly increased demand for Dock Shares. Commercial Stock has realised 90½; East and West India, 158 ex div.; London, 129 ex div.; St. Katharine, 87½ to 87; and Southampton, 28½.

Australian Royal Mail Steam Shares have been 2; Eastern Steam, ½ prem.; General Screw, 50½; General Steam, 28½; Peninsular and Oriental, 65; Ditto, New, 36½; and Royal Mail Steam, 81.

The settlement of the account in the Railway Share Market has been concluded, but the rates of continuation are considered very high—those on London and North-Western being 4½ to 12; Great Western, 6½ to 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½ to 22; Midland, 4 to 16; South-Western, 3 to 9½; South-Eastern, 7½ to 21; and Caledonian, 10½ to 22 per cent. per annum. The demand for most shares has been active, and a considerable rise has taken place in the quotations. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 30; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 7; Bristol and Exeter, 105½; Caledonian, 46½; Chester and Holyhead, 24; East Anglian, 42; Eastern Counties, 11½; East Lancashire, 21½; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Railway, 60; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Great Northern Stock, 91; Ditto, Half B Stock, 127; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 46; Great Western, 105½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½; Ditto, Fifties, 11½ ex div.; Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 134½; Ditto, Fifties, 18½; Ditto, £10 Shares, M and B, 3½; London and South-Western, 102; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 79½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 42; Newmarket, 50½; Norfolk, 46; North British, 36½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34; Scottish Central, 77; Scottish Midland, 57; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 9½; Ditto, Class B, 6½; Chester and Shrewsbury, 20½; Ditto, Halves, 10½; Ditto, Oswestry, 14½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South Devon, 20; South-Eastern, 78; South Wales, 41½; Vale of Neath, 13½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 78; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Purchase, 8½; York and North Midland, 55½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Claydonale Junction, 53½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 151; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 33 ex div.; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 56½; Leeds and Bradford, 110½; South Staffordshire, 8½; Wilts and Somerset, 105½ ex div.

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Mines have been in fair request. On Thursday Anglo-Californian Shares were 1; Australian, 3; Australian Freehold, 6; Baden, 1½; Carson's Creek, 1½; Cobbe Copper, 43½; Colonial Gold, 1½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; Golden Mountain, 1; London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, 3; Mexican and South American, 4½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Port Philip, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 13; Tin Croft, 11½; United Mexican, 2½; West Mariposa, 4; Yuba, 1.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the supply of English wheat on offer in Monday's and Wednesday's market was very limited, the demand for all kinds, owing to the fineness of the weather and the favourable accounts at hand in reference to the general appearance of the growing crops, was in a depressed state, at a further decline in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter, and a total clearance was not effected. In foreign wheats, the show of which was on the increase, so little business was transacted that prices were almost nominal. Most descriptions of wheat and Indian corn, although there was some inquiry on Irish account. No English barley at market; whilst the quantity of foreign was but moderate. The trade was heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. Oats were fully 6d per quarter lower. We had no inquiry for either beans or peas, whilst standard flour was the turn in lower buyers.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 41s; ditto, white, 38s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; rye, 27s to 29s; grinding barley, 25s to 27s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 28s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 58s; brown ditto, 49s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 53s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 21s; ditto, red, 22s to 24s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; mangel, 31s to 34s; white, 34s to 36s; bolvers, 35s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lb. Foreign: French flour, 28s to 35s per sack; American, 18s to 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Since our last report scarcely any transactions have taken place in this market, and prices have ruled almost nominal.

Lining.—English, soyab, 50s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s to 6s. Taro, 3s to 4s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, £7 15s to £8 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 10s to £7 10s per ton. Kapa cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 38s to 41s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 49s; white ditto, 40s to 45s; foreign, red, 42s to 44s; white ditto, 42s to 45s.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolises is from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 8d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 5d; barley, 28s 3d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 22s 6d; beans, 34s 0d; peas, 33s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s 0d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 33s 1d; peas, 33s 0d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The show of samples being very extensive, and dealers generally well in stock, the demand for all kinds of tea is heavy, and prices are barely supported. Common sound country tea is freely offered at 8d per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 22,94,964 lb, against 21,22,911 lb in 1851.

Coffee.—The demand is exceedingly heavy, and all plantation kinds are 1s to 1s 2d per cwt lower. Good middling to good has sold at 57s to 59s; fine ordinary, 49s to 51s. A good ordinary native has been withdrawn from public sale, at 44s per cwt.

Sugar.—Our market is in a very inactive state, and, in most transactions, the quotations have given way 6d per cwt. Fine yellow Barbados has sold at from 38s to 39s 6d; good Lined to Lined Demerara, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; soft brown Grenada, 31s to 32s; low to middling yellow, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; good to fine Demerara, 36s to 38s; good to middling, 31s to 34s; and finegrain white Bengal, 42s 6d per cwt. Refined goods have, at from 6s 6d to 4s, for low to fine grocery. The total clearances to the 10th inst were 3,203,347 cwt against 2,614,183 ditto, in 1851.

Rice.—Most kinds are 3d per cwt lower, with a very inactive inquiry.

Indigo.—The public sales are progressing steadily. Fine qualities have sold at full quotations, but other descriptions have gone rather lower.

Provisions.—So little is doing in butter, arising from the heat of the weather, that prices are almost nominal. Fine Irish, 70s; Dutch, 68s; and fine English, 74s per cwt. Prime parcels of bacon have improved in value 1s per cwt. Waterford, landed, 54s to 59s; and Hamburg, 54s to 59s per cwt. Lard is producing more money. Waterford, blanded, 59s to 62s. Beef and pork are scarce, and held at very full quotations.

Tallow.—Our market is much depressed, and prices have a downward tendency. F.C.C. on the spot, 37s 9d to 38s per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 6d to 37s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8 lb. The stock is upwards of 45,000 casks.

Oils.—Although the demand is heavy, we have no actual change to notice in the quotations. Lined is held at 38s 6d to 39s in some instances, 28s 6d per cwt.

Spirits.—Demerara rum is in steady request, at very full prices. Leeward firm, proof, is quoted at 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; and East India, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d per gallon. Brandy also, but not dearer. Geneva, 1s 8d to 2s 4d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 6s to 8s; new ditto, 5s to 7s; old clover, 8s to 10s; new ditto, 10s to 12s; and straw, 3s to 3½ per load.

Cattle.—Chester Main, 13s 3d; West Hartley, 13s 6d; Hartley, 14s; New Tansfield, 12s 3d; Tansfield Moor Butte, 12s; Walker, 12s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 9d; Hutton, 16s; Lamton, 15s 6d; Stowart's, 15s 9d per ton.

Hops.—Most of the plantation accounts being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices are barely supported. The duty is said to be £180,000.

Wool.—The time and price at which the 13,000 bales have changed hands, have been attended by buyers. The biddings have ruled steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in large supply and steady inquiry, at from 6s to 9s per cwt. The arrivals are in excellent condition.

Smithfield.—On the whole, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have been fairly supported.

Beef.—From 6d to 2s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 2s 8d to 4s 0d; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadhall.—Our markets have been very inactive this week, and previous rates have been with difficulty maintained.

Beef.—From 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 9.

2d Regiment of Life Guards: H W Lee-Joan, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lyon.

2d Dragoon Guards: J Chadwick, to be Cornet, 3d; A Neave, to be Cornet, vice Winterbottom. 7th: P Whittington, to be Cornet, vice Neave. 7th: W H Seymour to be Cornet, vice J Chadwick. 8th: N G Booth to be Cornet, vice Neave. 9th: W H Seymour to be Cornet, vice J Chadwick. 10th: R D Gill to be Cornet, vice Baker. 16th: J C Hart to be Cornet, vice Watson. 17th: H L Payne to be Cornet, vice Sir G L Leth to be Cornet, vice Cater.

Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: C H Turner to be En

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RIPE FRUIT, STRAWBERRIES, and SEED BEDS.—NEW TWINE NETTING (Tanned if required) 1 1/2 yard wide, 1 1/2 yard and 2 yards wide, 3d. per yard; 4 yards wide, 6d. per yard; half-inch mesh ditto, 2 yards wide, 5d. per yard. The Elastic Hexagon Garden Netting, 7/8 meshes to the square inch, effectually excludes birds, wasps, flies, &c. from fruit-trees, flower or seed beds, 4 1/2 per square yard. Tanned Netting, 2 or 3 yards wide, 1 1/2 per yard; 4 or 6 yards wide, 3d. per yard—exactly the same as advertised by others at double the above price. Colour or Hemp Sheepfolding Net, of superior quality, 4 feet high, 4d. per yard; Lamb Net, 6d. per yard; Rabbit Net, 1 1/2 per yard, 4 feet wide; each Edge Corded, 2d. per yard, suitable for fowl fencing; Square Mesh Cricketing Net, fit its full width and length, made of stout cord, 3d. per square yard; this is the best net made for fencing, against fowls, cats, &c. The largest, cheapest, and best stock in the world, at W. PULLINGFORD'S, 5, Strandmore-terrace, Shadwell, London. The trade supplied. Orders by post punctually attended to. Fishing Nets of all kinds in stock.

MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL, SILK MERCHANTS and DRAPERS, 63 and 64, Edgware-road. The stock being for advance, and the extensive stock of valuable and modern property, amounting to £15,000, will be submitted for total and immediate disposal this and the following days. All new goods, of the best manufacture, and at least one-third below the original prices.

The following are now being offered, from which no alteration can possibly be made:—Silks in great variety, at 1s. 4d. per yard, worth 1s. 8d.; richer goods equally cheap. Good dresses, 3s. 6d. the dress. Upwards of 500 Barège Shawls, reduced to 12s. 10d. former price 18s. 9d. to 25s. 500 pieces of best-lace and other coloured prints, fast colours and new patterns, at 5d. per yard, regular price 8d. 30s. yards of English and French Barège, in plain colours, Glacé and Striped, of this season's production, now reduced to 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 per yard. Real Irish Linens, 9d. per yard. Long Cloths, Flannels, Manchester and Scotch Goods, much reduced from former prices. Rich Bonnet Ribbons in immense variety, marked down to 4 1/2 per yard. 100 yards of the white Cotton Hose, 3d. per pair. Lace and Handkerchiefs, Gloves, beautifully sewn, 6d. per pair. A large variety of Mealin and Lace Collars, Chemisettes, sleeves, Falls, Fancy Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. worthy of special notice. An unequalled assortment of Haberdashery and Fancy Trimmings, with about 800 Muslin and Barège Dresses, from 2s. 4d. the dress. Family Mourning in great variety. 870 Parasols being for advance, and the extensive stock of valuable and modern property, amounting to £15,000, will be submitted for total and immediate disposal this and the following days. All new goods, of the best manufacture, and at least one-third below the original prices.

Observe!—At Messrs Beech and Berrall, Silk Merchants and Drapers, Nos. 63 and 64, Edgware-road. N.B.—For the convenience of ladies in the country, Patterns, as far as practicable, postage free.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5,

Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extras. Improvements guaranteed in sight or writing. Separate classes for ladies, to which department twelve easy lessons. Separate classes for the nonconformists, and Smart, as above.

WICKHAM MARKET SCHOOL, for General and Scientific Education (especially with regard to Agriculture), conducted by Mr. G. DOWNES, at this Establishment, situated on the banks of the River Ouse, near the town of Thirsk, in the county of Yorkshire. For Prospectuses apply to Mr. G. DOWNES, Wickham Market, Suffolk. A Vacancy for a Private Pupil.

CHEYNE HOUSE.—French, German, Commercial, and Collegiate School, Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea.—Dr. BENNETT, B.A., instructs young gentlemen on a superior system, teaching even to pupils of neglected education a rapid progress. Greek, Latin, and Mathematics for the Colleges and Universities. Moderate inclusive terms. Extensive playground. Single beds for younger pupils, and separate rooms for students.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL, for the Examinations at the UNIVERSITIES, SANDHURST, and ADDISCOMBE. "The system at Hanwell College appears to be peculiarly fortunate. We have had to record five successes within as many months (without one failure), and we have reason to know that the young Officers are not merely crammed for the nonce, but are very carefully grounded in every branch of essential knowledge."—United Service Gazette.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Hanwell, Middlesex.

SEA-SIDE.—COAST OF KENT.—To Parents anxious to send Young Ladies to the Sea-side to be educated, and for change of air. The Advertiser's School being small, pupils are insured many home comforts, with watchful and maternal care. The German and French languages are constantly spoken, and many facilities are offered for improvement in Music, Singing, and Drawing. Prospectuses given gratis, and terms apply by letter to Messrs Knight and Foster, Stationers, Eastcheap, London.

SCARBOROUGH.—"QUEEN OF BRITISH WATERING-PLACES."—To those who contemplate visiting this far-famed shrine of health and longevity—this indescribably fascinating spot, a Guide (with short Description and View of the Town, and of the last "Valley") will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps, addressed to Mr. SHARPE, Crown Hotel, or Mr. THEAKSTONE, "Gazette" Office, Scarborough.

CLARENDON, NEW YORK.—This Hotel is situated in the corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth Avenue, was completed in October last, having been two years building. The proprietor has attended personally to the entire arrangements and construction of the interior, and does not hesitate to say that its equal for comfort and luxury cannot be found.

The Hotel, being designed for families, is divided into suites of apartments, consisting of parlours, bed-rooms, with bath-rooms, and every convenience connecting. Over fifty suites of rooms are provided with bath-rooms and water-closets. The furniture, which is made expressly for the hotel, surpasses anything ever put into a public-house, and is of the most elaborate and costly carved rosewood, covered with the richest brocade and silk plush. The object of the proprietor has been to establish a place for the better accommodation of the families of the first class who desire elegant apartments, and at the same time a retired and pleasant location. The whole establishment contains over 200 rooms, and has every modern improvement which has been introduced into the most elegant private residences of this city. O. C. PUTNAM, Proprietor. March 23d, 1852.

CLEVELAND, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Persons of all ages, and in every station, may assure with this Society, and the assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS. The Fifth Bonus was declared in January last, and the amount varied with the different ages, from 24s. to 55s. per cent. on the Premiums paid, during the last five years; or from 51s. to 52 1/2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured.

The same share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for without trenching on the amount made by the regular business, the ASSURED will hereafter derive all the benefit obtainable from a Mutual Office, with at the same time, complete freedom of liability, secured by an ample Proprietary Capital—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

A copy of the latest Report, containing full particulars, with a Prospectus, can now be obtained of any of the Society's agents, or by addressing a line to

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary, 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Offices: London, 25, Pall Mall; Dublin, 22, Nassau-street; Glasgow, 73, St. Vincent-street. Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

At the Tenth Annual General Meeting of this Society, held on the 27th of November 1851, it was shown that the new business transacted in each year since the establishment of the Society was as follows:—

Year.	New Policies issued.	Sum Assured by New Policies.	Annual Premiums on New Policies.
1842	198	£ 52,345 1 0	£ 1882 13 7
1843	307	87,830 10 11	4092 18 6
1844	398	100,104 11 0	4120 4 3
1845	319	103,014 11 0	5563 17 0
1846	413	83,700 14 5	4985 8 5
1847	472	112,542 4 8	4237 3 0
1848	565	134,454 17 9	4982 2 8
1849	472	112,542 4 8	4982 2 8
1850	609	213,469 15 11	9163 13 7
1851	361	263,162 1 5	10,327 17 2
Total ..	3374	1,326,552 8 1	57,949 18 8

From this it is found that the business done during the last year is larger than that of any preceding year, and that 613 Policies were effected, yielding Annual Premiums to the extent of £10,327.

This Society is the only one possessing Tables for the Assurance of Lives. The premium charged in such cases is reduced to ordinary rates on restoration to permanent health.

Healthy Lives assured at lower rates than at most other offices. A Reversionary Bonus was added to the last Division of Profits, equal to about 50 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than those of any other Company. Premiums for India and the Colonies very moderate.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.

F. O. FISHER, Actuary.
F. O. FISHER, Secretary.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, for Travelling or the Toilet-table, cannot be surpassed for durability or beauty of workmanship. The prices are calculated to suit the economical or Luxurious.—188 and 189, Strand, corner of Arundel-street.

TO LADIES.—A Rich Striped or Checked Glacé Silk Dress, for £1 9s. 6d. All the Summer Dresses and Shawls are reduced in proportion, at WHITE and COMPANY'S, 192, Regent-street.—Patterns free to any part of the Kingdom.

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS, under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, which received a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition.—The Brown Linen combines the advantage of a flesh brush with the qualities most desirable in a towel. The White Cotton is the softest towel ever made, and absorbs moisture without the necessity of using friction. To be had of all respectable Linen-drapers.

Established in 1778.

CAPPER, SON, and Co., 68, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.

CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, MANUFACTURING OUTFITTERS for Ladies and Infants.

BASSINETTES and BASKETS, Bridal Trousseaux, Baby Linen, and General Equipments of Under-clothing for Home, India, and the Colonies.

LISTS, with Prices, sent, POST-PAYD.

The prices are economical, the material and workmanship excellent. All parcels Carriage Free within the limit of the London Delivery Company.

Parcels of £3 sent, free of railway carriage, throughout the Kingdom.

HORIZONTAL SILVER and GOLD WATCHES.—A B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London. Highest quality FLAT WATCHES, which having the Horizontal Escapement, the important requisites, accuracy and durability, are combined. A written form of Warranty is given with each.

SILVER WATCHES. Horizontal Watch, very flat, in engine-turned metal case, with neat enamel dial, and having maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound £2 12 0

Ditto, with double-backed, engraved, or engine-turned case, and enamel or richly ornamented silver dial 3 10 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIX FOR LADIES. Horizontal Watch, very flat, in richly chased and engraved gold case, with handsome gilt dial, the movement with maintaining power, and jewelled in four holes 6 15 0

Ditto, ditto, with elegant gold dial 7 12 0

Ditto, with extra strong case 9 0 0

PARIS OH-MOULD CLOCK, 10, strike 1/2 hours and half-hours, 10 to 12 day, the performance warranted; ready for inspection in the Show Rooms. The following have been generally admired:—

First size. Second size.

La Vendangeuse £6 7 6 £8 5 0

The Holy Family 11 5 0 1 10 0

The Greyhound 14 5 0 18 10 0

Rebecca at the Well 13 10 0 21 0 0

With a variety of elaborate designs, emblematic of historical, classical, and other subjects.

An Illustrated Price Current, gratis, on application, per post.—A B. SAVORY and SONS, Clockmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

RELIEVO LEATHER-WORK.—Specimens of this elegant accomplishment (superior to anything of the kind in London) may be seen at the Boho-square Bazaar, Stand No. 127. Lessons given by the Artists at Mr. JOHNSON'S (late Dobbs and Co.), No. 13, Boho-square.

ARE you desirous of making a useful and elegant present? If so, purchase one of F. MORDAN'S EVER-LASTING GOLD PENS.—Sold by all Jewellers and Stationers, and at the Manufactory, 13, Goswell-road, London.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. Purbeck Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Baton Wharf, Lower Bolgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 21s. per ton.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW. Fishing Tackle Maker, 191, Strand, invites Anglers to inspect his vast Stock of SALMON, TROUT, ROBS, and all other gear for the sure capture of river fish. Catalogues forwarded by post gratis.

RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE is easily applied, and imparts instantaneously to the hair, whisks, &c., a natural and permanent black or brown shade